

Spring Fling gets going  
Monday with full slate

AROUND CAMPUS

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SPORTS SCENE

Drugs: An in-depth look  
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SECTION B

A CLOSER LOOK



# THE CHART

MISSOURI SOUTHERN STATE COLLEGE, JOPLIN, MO. 64801-1595

Vol. 51, Issue 20

Thursday, April 4, 1991

## Students protest smoking policy proposal

### Smokers say campus ban is too harsh

BY KAYLEA HUTSON  
CAMPUS EDITOR

Equal treatment. That was one of the demands made during a protest by a group of smokers last Thursday in Matthews Hall.

Twelve students participated in the protest in an effort to attract attention to the recent move of the smoking area in Matthews Hall from the first-floor lobby to the third-floor stairwell.

"It's like now we're being discriminated against, and that's not right," said Deanna Tilley, senior business major and spokesperson for the group. "It's like history. We took the Indians and put them where we wanted them to be, then decided we wanted to be where they were, so let's put them somewhere else."

"It's like they're moving us everywhere they want us to be, and every time we come back to school it's somewhere different. Soon it's going to be nowhere, and I'm not going to stand outside and catch pneumonia to smoke a cigarette."

Dr. Glenn Dolence, vice president for student services, said the move was not meant to discriminate against anyone.

"I don't see it as discrimination,"

he said. "I see it as an attempt of the College to work with smokers and non-smokers."

During the protest, smokers said prior information from the administration led them to believe no action would be taken in moving the smoking area out of the first-floor lobby.

"They told us as long as there was a controversy, they wouldn't change it," Tilley said. "Well, I guess while we were gone for a week (spring break) there wasn't a controversy."

However, Dolence said he does not know where the smokers received that information.

According to Dolence, the smokers were moved from the first-floor lobby to the third-floor stairwell as a result of a joint decision made by Dr. John Tiede, senior vice president, and Dolence.

"We had been asked several times if there could be something done regarding the area around the vending machines," Dolence said. "Apparently a lot of smoking was going on in that particular area, and for the non-smoker to have to try to come in to get a pop or a candy bar, they had to go into a smoking area."

During the hour-long smoke-in, the group made several allegations concerning the campus security's policy of not punishing smoking in non-smoking areas.

According to the protesters, no penalties exist for smokers who are caught smoking in restricted areas.

"We checked with campus security," Tilley said. "There are no

rules about smoking in non-smoking areas, and they won't touch it."

According to Tilley, when informed about the protest, campus security refused to get involved.

"They wouldn't even come down here today," she said. "They were like 'No,' they didn't want nothing to do with it."

According to Bill Boyer, chief of security, there is not an actual enforcement policy concerning students who smoke in restricted areas.

"We have never been approached on that before," Boyer said. "We plan to take no action until we are directed to."

Boyer said the order to enforce the non-smoking areas would come from Tiede and Dolence.

Dolence said the College deals with smoking violations the same way it handles other violations of campus policy. He said to his knowledge there have been no smokers who violated a non-smoking ban referred to his office.

One fear the smokers hold is that the College will implement a total ban on smoking. Dolence said such a ban already is in effect at Southern's sister institution, Missouri Western State College.

"If they run us out of here we're going to be smoking in here anyway," said Tammy Eby, sophomore accounting major. "We'll be going in the bathrooms, just like we did in high school."

"If their ultimate goal is to make us quit smoking, they can forget that anyway," Tilley said. "The more they bitch, the more we smoke."

### Voices heard at hearing; only 12 show

BY KAYLEA HUTSON  
CAMPUS EDITOR

Even though the Student Senate attempted to gather student opinion yesterday about the smoking issue, it may have been in vain.

The Senate judicial committee held a open forum in Billingsly Student Center to gather both smokers' and non-smokers' opinions about the College's smoking policy.

However, only nine smokers and three non-smokers attended the meeting.

The smokers who attended expressed fears that the Senate—one on the Senate smokes—would ban smoking from the campus altogether.

However, Doug Carnahan, adviser to the Student Senate, informed the group that feedback received during the meeting would be passed on at the regular Senate meeting later that evening.

One idea expressed by the smokers as an alternative to the third-floor stairwell smoking area would be to turn the old industrial arts room on the first floor of Matthews Hall into a smoking lounge.

"Any area is fine as long as there are tables to study," said Linda Rasmussen, junior sociology major.



Senior business majors David Hodges (left) and Deanna Tilley protested a proposed smoking policy last Thursday in Matthews Hall.

Even the non-smokers represented did not express any opposition to the addition of a smoking lounge in Matthews Hall.

"I have no qualms with a separate area for smokers," said Karen Baker, a sophomore pre-engineering major who is allergic to smoke.

Throughout the 80-minute meeting, smokers and non-smokers debated over what information the judicial committee should take back to the Senate.

Participants finally determined that the Senate should call for certain areas in at least three buildings to remain accessible to smokers.

They offered the solution in response to a proposal which the Senate had tabled until yesterday, calling for a smoking ban over the entire campus, with an exception being a few rooms in the residence halls to remain open for students who smoke.

## Nursing program receives \$74,000

BY JOHN FORD  
STAFF WRITER

Future nursing graduates may receive skills and knowledge to help them in the job hunt or save lives on the job, thanks to a recent grant Missouri Southern's nursing program received.

According to Dr. Barbara Box, director of nursing, Southern received a \$74,411 grant from the Helene Fuld Health Trust. The money will be used to purchase computers and interactive video equipment to update students' medical knowledge.

Interactive video presents a patient's medical ailments and history, allowing students to make decisions on proper care. Box said it would enable students to gain additional practice in making patient care decisions.

"Interactive video shows students pictures of the patient and lets them hear the patient's heart sounds and breath sounds," she said. "It lets them make a decision as to what type of care to give that patient."

"We call it care without touching. It enables students to use their cognitive abilities to make patient care decisions."

Box said this was the second time the program had gotten a grant from this source. In 1989 Southern received a \$47,000 grant, used to update laboratory equipment.

"Definitely one of the changes since that first grant has been the interaction with personal computers," said Box. "Each nursing course uses computers now. The students do perform on the computers, and they do get a grade. It's a very valuable tool, and it's something other than teacher-made tests."

Box said another use for computers was in gynecology and obstetrics, where PCs are used for monitoring fetal development.

She said 377 schools made more than \$25.5 million in grant requests. Southern's program was one of 126 recipients of the foundation grants.

### WAITING FOR DINNER



87-year-old Edward sits at a table waiting for dinner at South Harbor Mission in downtown Joplin. A story on the mission appears on page 10.

## Estates bequeath big sums

BY CHRISTOPHER CLARK  
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Some call it pennies from heaven. Missouri Southern is calling it more than \$2.5 million.

That is how much the College has been donated from two recent bequests from local business people.

The Chart reported Feb. 21 that the College had received \$2.5 million from the estate of Harold Youngman, a Baxter Springs, Kan., businessman. Since then, College officials have confirmed that the money will be used for the school of business.

Now the College has received yet another \$2.5 million bequest, this time from the estate of Walter and Frederica Evans, a local business couple associated with Pennington Drug Co., a drug wholesale distributor in Joplin. Walter Evans died in 1962; his wife lived the last years of her life in Kansas City.

The money has been earmarked for Southern's scholarship program.

Please turn to  
**Bequest, page 2**

## Campus crime reports unmasked thanks to judge's ruling

A March 13 ruling regarding the accessibility of campus crime reports has given college newspaper editors an added measure of First Amendment freedom, though there is movement afoot to have the decision reconsidered.

Traci Bauer, editor of *The Southwest Standard*, won her lawsuit against Southwest Missouri State University to gain access to campus crime records. The decision has had a trickle-down effect to colleges and universities nationwide, as newspaper editors have moved to inform their readers of incidents on their campuses. The case generated national attention for Bauer's plight.

"This decision applies to the whole [Eighth Judicial] District, but in reality it affects the whole country because it's very strongly worded," Bauer said. "Any school could use

this decision as part of their argument in a case."

Despite the 49-page ruling in favor of Bauer, the U.S. Department of Education has asked Judge Russell Clark to reconsider and has sent letters to institutions stating that federal funds could be withheld if they release some reports.

Bauer's challenge was targeted at the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)—better known as the Buckley Amendment. Under that act, the Department of Education can withhold funding to colleges and universities who release student records unauthorized. But the validity of the Buckley Amendment is now in question because of Clark's ruling.

Missouri Southern's reaction to the ruling has been one of compliance. "Institutions should release reports except in the instance where a

clear need exists to prevent a student's name from being published," said College President Julio Leon. "When there are serious incidents, a college would still issue a report."

Leon said Southern has never had a problem with issuing campus crime reports.

In February 1990 *The Chart* attempted to obtain security reports on vandalism that occurred, but was denied access to the names of students involved by College officials, citing the Buckley Amendment. Tiede said the act requires written consent to disclose personally identifiable information from the student's educational records.

Tiede now is willing to release all campus crime reports for examination, saying "We intend to comply fully with the ruling."

### 'Chart' views records

An examination of the College's crime reports turned up few incidents that could be considered serious, while the folders containing the reports consisted mostly of reports of strangers walking the campus, parking violations, and magazine solicitors.

Reports that were once partially confidential now are accessible to the press, thanks to a March 13 court ruling in Springfield that called the action of denying access "unconstitutional."

Bill Boyer, chief of campus security, allowed two *Chart* reporters to look at the reports. Boyer, however, had to first get permission from John Tiede,

senior vice president.

"Security was very cooperative," said Christopher Clark, editor-in-chief. "We appreciate the help that we have gotten from them and from administration in being able to look at these reports."

Two reports signified the return of magazine solicitors to the campus. The separate incidents occurred on March 28 and April 1.

On April 1, Scott Terry, 21, from California, attempted to sell magazines door-to-door. According to a report filed by Don Riley, security officer, Terry was not registered with the College. After being approached by Riley near Building B, Terry soon left the campus.



## Business lecture tomorrow

A lecture on the plight of women in managerial positions will be held at 10 a.m. tomorrow in Matthews Hall auditorium.

Sharon Huey will be the guest speaker for the event, titled "Problems for Women in Management." Huey is the senior vice president of the American National Bank in Omaha, Neb. She is responsible for all bank operations.

"I thought she would be a good speaker because of the tremendous responsibilities she has acquired," said Terry Marion, associate professor of business and organizer of the event.

The lecture will include the problems women face in banking and other industries. Huey also will touch on some of the experiences she went through to get where she is now.

"Over half of the business majors at Missouri Southern are female, and I think she will provide a unique role model for them," Marion said. "They will be able to realize what the real business world is like by hearing a true account of Huey's struggle for success."

Huey has received an associate degree in business. She later attended the Graduate School of Banking in Wisconsin. She is a member of various organizations, including the American Institute of Banking, the Society for Human Resource Management, and the Nebraska Bankers' Association.

The speech is part of the Business/Economic Lecture Series, sponsored by the school of business and the Student Society for Human Resource Management.

The lecture is free of charge and open to the public. It is funded by the Missouri Southern Foundation.

## PERFECT SYMMETRY



Lynn Sweet, undecided senior, made her way across campus yesterday via the stone walkway on the north side of the mansion.

## Bequest/From Page 1

said College President Julio Leon. "Obviously, it's exciting that these two families would think of Missouri Southern," Leon said. "I think that it's an excellent morale boost."

The money for scholarships should help relieve some of the tension felt by the state's tight higher education budget. The Evans' bequest—to be split with Drury College in Springfield—should produce about \$175,000 annually. The two institutions will

share the interest, or "income," generated by the bequest. That will amount to about \$87,000 in scholarships for each school, according to Sid Shouse, assistant to the senior vice president.

It was reported in the Feb. 21 edition of *The Chart* that the Youngman bequest was being sent to the school of business. Yesterday, Shouse confirmed that earmark, much to the delight of Jim Gray, dean of the

## Tornado season arrives

Security prepares for severe weather

BY ANGIE STEVENSON  
MANAGING EDITOR

High-speed winds ripped through the area last week, announcing the arrival of tornado season.

According to Bill Boyer, chief of security, the warning is being taken to heart as security officers post signs alerting students of shelter areas.

"It's always best to be prepared and hope you never use it," Boyer said. "But in this area, the odds aren't that great."

He said Missouri Southern lies in the middle of what is known as "Tornado Alley."

"There's a certain line about 50 miles or more to either side of Joplin that forms Tornado Alley," Boyer said. "In that area there are the most counted tornadoes year after year; more than any other place in the country."

Despite the foreboding nickname and figures, the threat of a tornado striking campus does not seem to worry some students. Gina Arnall, junior biology major, said she has "no idea" where to take shelter in the instance of a tornado warning, while Dawn Anderson, senior accounting major, was somewhat more informed.

"The only buildings which I know where to go are the dorms because

it's posted and you read it every day," Anderson said.

Boyer said there is not much the security staff can do to prepare students aside from posting safety procedures. He said tornado drills at the college level are not necessary.

"Little children need to be instructed where to go," he said, "but with college-age students, it's a matter of common sense to go to the basement or the middle of a room."

In the event of a tornado warning, meaning a tornado actually has been spotted, the Joplin Civil Defense will activate a siren on top of the Billingsly Student Center. Security officers will drive around campus advising people over a loud speaker to take shelter.

Boyer has some concern that uninformed persons may panic when the siren sounds.

"It's going to be absolute chaos if it ever happens during the day," he said. "It's been shown that once you hit the panic button, it's every man for himself and the quickest way out."

The tornado safety procedure advises residence hall students and those in the BSC to report to the lowest floor away from glass; North and South Annex residents should go to the basement of Apartment B or C. Those at the Police Academy

should find shelter at the firing range; Spiva Library and Hearnese Hall's suggested harbors are the north side of the basements; those in the Technology building should go to the basement of Kuhn Hall; and those at the E.M.C. building should take shelter in the basement of Taylor Auditorium. Persons in all other buildings should move to the basement of the structure.

According to Bill Clemens, security officer, architects for the College's buildings have taken the history of the area into consideration.

"They're all built with steel-reinforced concrete," he said. "As you can now see, the new building will be the same way. They're supposed to be tornado-proof—if anything can be."

Clemens said the worst Joplin tornado he can remember occurred in 1973.

"It did a lot of damage. Range Line [Road] was a mess," he said. "On campus there were a lot of twigs to clean up, but no up-rooted trees or extensive damage to speak of."

To Boyer's understanding, in 1971 a tornado "jumped over the College and landed in a trailer court" on Newman Road.

According to Boyer, all that can be done to prepare for a tornado this year has been done and "everyone will just have to keep their fingers crossed."

"Everytime the watches start popping up, we begin to get nervous."

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Lecture

Tuesday, April 9, 12:15 p.m., MA-101

Test

Tuesday, April 16, 12:15 p.m., MA-101

All out-of-state students who plan to graduate in May, 1991 or July, 1991 who have not taken U.S. Govt. or State & Local Govt. in a Missouri College should see Dr. Malzahn, Rm. H-318 on or before April 5 to sign up to take the test.

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- Interested persons or groups must send a photo of contestant(s).
- Name of contestant(s)\*\*\*
- Address of contestant(s)\*\*\*
- Phone number of contestant(s)\*\*\*
- Category selection\*\*\*
- Age
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\* Photo(s) will be used for the Event Program.

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# Enrollment fees to shift

BY ANGIE STEVENSON  
MANAGING EDITOR

Several changes regarding payment of fees and book refunds have been approved in hopes of reducing hassle and saving the College's dollars.

Earlier payment of the \$25 pre-enrollment fee, along with earlier notification of estimated charges will result in a chain reaction of payment revisions. According to Jon Johnson, director of accounting services, attaching the estimation to students' schedules upon pre-enrollment will save the College time and money.

"What we are looking at is a better method of communication," he said. "We're hoping to stop having to mail out so many billings."

With the new procedure, the only bill that will be mailed directly to students will be during the second week of classes, with payment due the Friday of the third week. According to Johnson, the business office mails an average of 3,500 to 4,000 bills at every billing. The increase in postal rates was a concern for the office.

"Mailing is the major expense of our department," he said. "It's very difficult to find another mechanism to communicate with students."

"The way I see it, these changes will cut the amount of mailing in half."

He estimates that the elimination of two billings will mean a savings of anywhere from \$1,000 to \$1,500 per year.

The College also will by-pass the

post office by no longer mailing book refunds to students. Refunds will be credited to returning students' accounts in the future.

"We hope students will see the advantage of this," Johnson said. "Many students had been bringing their refund checks to the bookstore and asking if it could just be transferred. We look at this as a real efficiency factor."

This will eliminate another 6,000 mailings each semester, as well as the cost of processing checks. Non-returning students still will receive checks through the mail.

Johnson hopes the transfer of the \$2 per credit hour refund will help offset an increase in the security deposit. Students enrolled in more than six hours should be prepared to put down \$50 rather than \$25 to receive their books.

"Book costs are rising all the time," Johnson said. "The rental system is a hassle sometimes, but the administration still wants to keep providing this benefit for students."

The bookstore now needs to receive a larger portion of the rental fee up front—despite holds on grades and transcripts, students in the past have failed to return their books or pay the remainder of their rental fee.

"I think students would be very surprised if they knew the amount of textbooks that aren't returned," Johnson said. "It's in the hundreds."

"This way we can at least count on the rental fee being paid."

Since many refunds are near \$25, and that amount will now carry over, Johnson said the transition will be easier because students will pay

the net difference.

"We're hoping this will work and that students will see that it will save hassle in the long run," he said.

Another change pertains to the refund of fees students will receive upon dropping a class. Previously, 80 percent was refunded after the second week of classes and 50 percent after the fifth week. In the future, only one refund of 60 percent will be issued after the fifth week. As in the past, 100 percent of fees are returned if a student withdraws prior to the first day of class.

"Many times we've found that students don't give their class enough time because they want to get 80 percent back," Johnson said. "The first two weeks, it's too early to tell. Now students will be able to stick it out a little longer, and this should help with retention."

Automatic class-drop for non-payment of fees now will occur after the fifth week rather than the seventh or eighth week.

Another change involves residence hall payments. Students must pay two-thirds of dorm fees before they are allowed to move into their room. Payments of \$370 will be due July 1, Aug. 1, and Sept. 1. Last year, payments were due on the 15th of August, September, and October.

"We realize that this is a major change," Johnson said. "Student services has studied the procedures at other colleges; we want to make sure we're getting that money committed."

"While I know a lot of people won't agree with this, it will benefit the students by helping to keep costs down."

## SPRING AT LAST



CHRIS COX/The Chart

Students head toward Matthews Hall yesterday under a canopy of blossoms heralding spring's arrival.

## Show dedicated to Cripps

Senior math major dies March 11; no cause given for death

BY KATY HURN  
STAFF WRITER

Things just haven't been the same in the music department lately, as faculty and friends still are recovering from the loss of a student.

Wayne Cripps, a senior mathematics major from Nevada, died in his sleep March 11. The actual cause of death has not yet been determined.

Cripps was involved in many activities while attending Missouri Southern. He was an honors student and president of Kappa Mu Epsilon, a national math honorary society. Although a math major, Cripps spent much of his time in the music department, where he was a member of the concert band, jazz band, and choir.

"Music was his life," said Thad Beeler, a senior music major. "He was so much a part of the depart-

ment."

Cripps and Beeler became friends through the band and choir, though they participated in other music events together, such as the College talent show last fall and a barber-shop quartet.

"Wayne was like a brother that I never had," Beeler said. "He could make me laugh when things got too serious."

Pete Havelly, head of the music department, knew Cripps through years of directing the band.

"He was a good, strong band member as far as a leader was concerned, and he was also a friend," said Havelly. "I plan to dedicate this spring concert to the memory of Wayne."

Cripps was employed by the music department as student help for several years. During that time he worked closely with Norma Noland, music department secretary.

"Wayne was just the type of guy that when you met him, you'd trust him with anything," Noland said. "He was a real good worker and was always interested in learning something new."

Cripps also was close to Becky Wilkins, a sophomore marketing major and his girlfriend of several months.

"He had two sides—the one others knew and the one I knew," Wilkins said. "He was very sensitive to others and willing to help others before himself."

Beeler is trying to get permission to plant a tree in Cripps' memory through donations from friends. He would like to have a white dogwood planted near the music building.

"This was Wayne's home almost as much as Nevada was," said Beeler. "All his friends were here, and we would just like to have something nice to remember him by."

## Error results in larger Senate budget

BY T.R. HANRAHAN  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

The Student Senate began last night's meeting with less than \$300 remaining, but soon found its piggy bank full once again.

In her treasurer's report, Lory St. Clair announced that unused funds from the Art League, receipts from copy machines, and a business office error increased the Senate coffers by more than \$3,000.

The largest windfall came from the business office, which returned \$2,500 in misplaced money belonging to the Senate.

"There was an error with some

code numbers," St. Clair told the Senate. "Money that was given to the cookout fund was really ours, so now we have \$2,500 more."

These funds, combined with \$476 in unused funds previously allocated to the Art League and \$344 from the Senate's copy machine in Matthews Hall, brought the Senate's bank account to \$3,396.10.

The most extensively discussed item on the agenda was a proposal by Karen Taylor, Senate vice president, concerning the allocation of student activity fees. Taylor's proposal suggested reducing the percentage of funds earmarked for the Campus Activities Board and the an-

nual campus cookout and increasing the percentage received by the Senate.

After 30 minutes of discussion, the Senate approved an amended version of Taylor's recommendation, increasing the Senate allocation from 20 percent to 25 percent of the fees and reducing CAB's allotment by 4 percent and cookout funds by 1 percent.

The Senate approved a recommendation calling for the prohibition of smoking in all-campus buildings except designated rooms in the residence halls, the Green Room, a room in Billings Student Center, and a section of the industrial arts room.

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## OUR EDITORIALS

Editorials on this page express opinions of The Chart staff. Observations elsewhere on the page represent independent viewpoints of columnists, cartoonists, and readers.

## Be careful

Handle with care. Probably the most pervasive topic ever to lay waste to diplomacy is the issue of smoking. The topic has become so hot that even the Student Senate held an unprecedented hearing on the matter.

Keeping on the path often traveled by this college's unfathomable student apathy, 12 showed up to share their concerns—the furthest cry from the true number of smokers and non-smokers on campus.

The issue is as simple as the right to exist; while one wants the right to breathe air uninhabited by cigarettes' carcinogens, another wants the right to be able to go to a place where smoking is not a crime and not subject to the smirks and sarcastic coughs of non-smokers. Surely, both of these ends can be reached, without slinging mud, as has become a characteristic of this battle.

The Student Senate should be commended for its foresight. Realizing that this is the one issue that could crack its bank image, it saw the need to gather opinions and formulate a recommendation.

All sides, including the Student Senate, the Faculty Senate, and the administration, must watch where they step in this minefield. This much is certain: there are few things that can be done without stepping on the toes of either side. But we must look, for this is an issue best put behind us. The opinions are in. Let's make a decision.

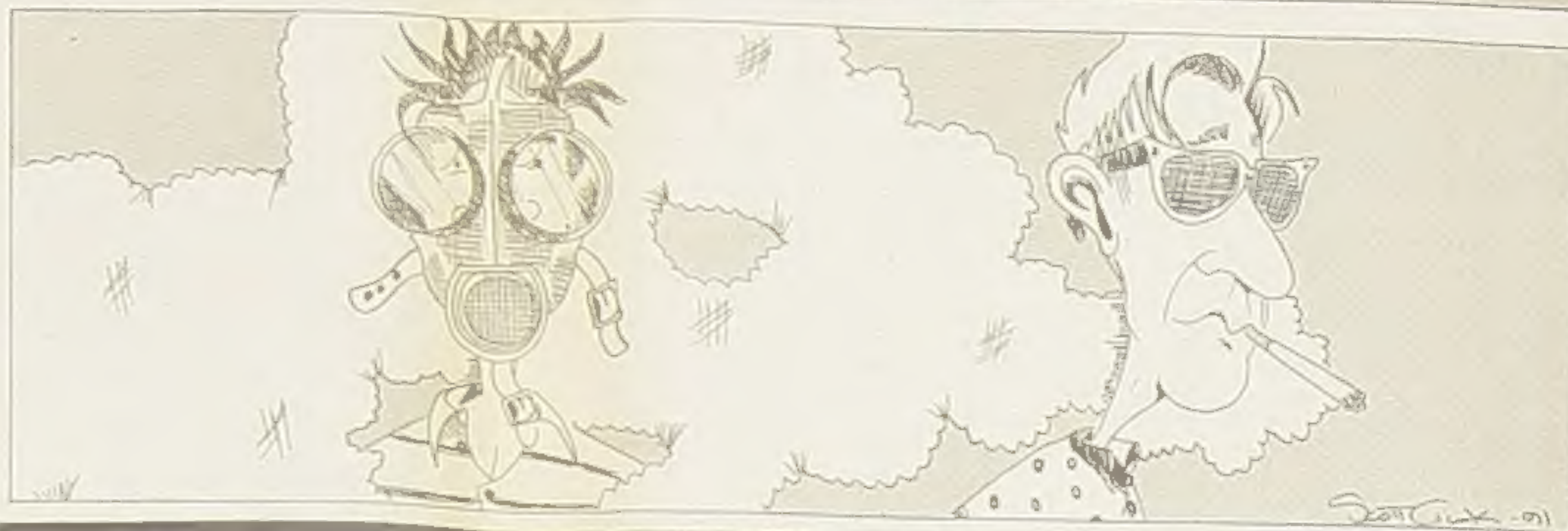
## Crime reports

The administration's cooperation in releasing campus crime reports is a step that should not go unappreciated. Administrators have gone a long way in promoting an open and honest campus.

Last month's decision by a district judge in Springfield opened the gates for newspaper editors to properly inform their readerships on the criminal incidents which happen on campus. All along, editors have maintained that such a right is guaranteed under the First Amendment, while being in the public's interest.

The Chart was happy to meet with such a cooperative administration in the matter. Frankly, the incidents on this campus are minor, and the more serious types of crimes are relatively absent—at least those that are reported. To say that we don't have to worry about robbery, rape, or other types of serious crimes is chancy, because the risk is always there. And bringing those crimes under the public eye is our job, and we need the right to report such incidents.

There is a small danger, though. The U.S. Department of Education, in an unusual move, has asked Judge Russell Clark to reconsider his ruling. The department has maintained its threat to pull federal funds from institutions that release unauthorized information. This is a bit scary, when one realizes that the department is trying to usurp the power of a federal district judge.



## Video brings home abusive police tactics

BY JAN GARDNER  
ARTS EDITOR

Sometimes I think the world is no longer shocked by what it sees when it comes to violence, whether on television, radio, or in the newspapers. You can sit through a gang movie, a horror flick, or even the evening news in a haze—not really feeling much when someone is wounded or killed because it's something you've seen before.

Lately, though, something happened that made many sit up and take notice. Something that made me sick to my stomach as I sat watching it on TV.

I am referring to the incident in Los Angeles a few weeks ago when a group of police officers pulled over an unarmed black man. The officers proceeded to drag him out of his car and onto the road, taking turns kicking and hitting him until he was nearly unconscious. The victim later said he was beginning to fear for his life before the beating ended.

The entire incident was recorded with a video camera from a building on the street where the beating took place. The tape left no doubt as to what was happening. There was nothing blocking the view, and the beating was right under a street light. Four to five officers—while others watched—beat over a man curled on the ground trying to protect himself. It was inhumane.

You hear about incidents like this all the time, but it doesn't really sink in until you actually see it happen in real life.

## EDITOR'S COLUMN

We teach our children that policemen are our friends, that they are always there to help us, whether we're lost or scared. Despite the fact that, with time, officers seem to be the bad guys, causing our hearts to pound when we see them coming up behind us with their lights flashing, we still respect them and realize they are working with our best interests at heart.

Maybe that's what upset me so much about what happened in L.A. Maybe I was still under the impression that policemen were on our side. I'm not saying that every cop out there is a dirty one. I know most of them are just as appalled by what happened as I am. The problem is that we teach our kids to look up to officers of the law. What must they be thinking when they see things like this happen? They don't distinguish between those men and the ones they see in their own home town. The policemen who took it upon themselves to teach that unlucky motorist a lesson painted an ugly picture that reflects on every single officer in the United States, and there's not much our local officers can do to erase the image that is presented by their Los Angeles counterparts.

So, how is this incident going to change things? The police captain in charge of the accused officers is now being pressured to resign his position. I think he should, if he had something to do with what happened. But if he didn't, his resignation won't change the attitudes of those officers who believe it's OK to beat the law into someone.

The fact is, no matter what happens to these offi-

cers, even if they're sent to prison, it's not going to combat the problem of racism among police officers across the nation.

In a story circulated by the Associated Press, a dispatcher for a police station in suburban Los Angeles recorded the conversations between some officers on duty. Included in the recordings were ethnic jokes, slandering every race from blacks to Jews. One joke heard over the radio asked, "How do you get 300 Jews into a car? Two in the front, two in the back, and 296 in the ash tray."

Officers there even have their own secret code when describing accident scenes or police procedures. They dismiss calls pertaining to minorities with the term "NHI," or "No Human Involved," which is relatively mild in comparison to "PR," or "Pound and Release," which refers to the policy of beating a suspect before releasing him. "Attitude Adjustment" is a euphemism for beating a suspect believed to have a bad attitude. "Flashlight Therapy" refers to beating a suspect's head with a flashlight.

The jokes told by these officers are not uncommon among the force and have not just cropped up in the last couple of years. The AP story also reported that in the 1980s officers in Kentucky were found distributing Ku Klux Klan flyers throughout the office.

Who knows what can be done about this problem? It's not as though human rights activists haven't been trying for longer than I've been alive. If only these incidents were recorded on video tape more often, this would dismiss the "his word against mine" defense that abusive officers can use. Maybe with stricter laws punishing these policemen, attitudes like this won't seem so funny or harmless, and others will think twice before applying a little "flashlight therapy."

## Future schools target needs of children

BY DR. BOB STEERE  
PROFESSOR OF EDUCATION

By 2050, there will be few educational systems similar to today's. This evolution will occur due to the public's refusal to continually finance institutions that are inefficient.

In 2050, there will be some large learning centers called Educational Plazas in which educational services are provided to citizens from the womb to the tomb. These centers will be run 350 days a year with an efficiency surpassed by few businesses. These community centers will provide not only academic skills, but also vocational training and studies for various associate and baccalaureate degrees.

The facilities will also be used as art and entertainment centers, provide athletic facilities for all citizens, and even include chapels. "Christmas staffing," as exemplified by department stores employing for temporary needs, will be a common practice in providing both routine and technical assistance.

Though educational plazas will exist, the disbandment of school districts will result in most younger persons being educated in private kibbutz-type schools in which there is not the one teacher to 24 students

## IN PERSPECTIVE

arrangement as found in the present century. The kibbutz-type schools, with many characteristics of today's better home-schools, will provide for the newer-type families that have evolved due in part to people living together more because of economics (three one-parent families sharing a home), the need for assistance in raising children (special-needs youths, day-care needs, extended-hours needs), and because of shared values instead of shared blood. The kibbutz-type centers will be housed in various locations such as the facilities of companies that have agreed to co-sponsor education. Education will be largely financed by governmental vouchers—an approach which will have caused the demise of public schools.

Both the plaza and kibbutz-type centers will have relatively few professional teachers, but there will be more teacher aides and volunteers working with the nation's youth. These associate personnel are to be guided by the skilled professionals who prescribe learning programs, lead, and solve instructional and learning problems. These individuals, who are highly trained and committed to excellence, run the learning center of 25-400 students in much the same way some medical doctors are presently running large practices—offices employing several assistants and technicians. The skilled professional's starting salary, by today's standards, will be \$40,000. Some proven pro-

fessionals, when merit and bonuses are included, will draw \$275,000. The status of these individuals will be surpassed by no other for they are admired for their problem solving and "caring abilities" much as many of today's medical doctors, lawyers, and engineers have gained their status by providing unique services and skills that others cannot provide. It will be a common practice for a group of learners to keep the same professionals and staff for three to five years.

There will exist a limited number of institutions for training these professionals in that admission criteria will be stringent and the training programs will require seven to eight years.

The curriculum found in the learning centers of the 21st century will provide learners with the basics but with more integration (broad-field approach) of disciplines. Rather than the curriculum being subject-centered, many schools' curricula will be learner-centered (focus on child's psychological development and/or freedom of learner's choice) and/or society-centered (emphasis on pressing social problems and/or useful skills). Children will not become members of formal learning until their ninth birthday when most are better able to employ abstract thinking—when they are more ready to learn. Children will progress through non-graded, continuous progress curricula at their own rates. No longer will children be expected to learn specific content and skills based on when they were conceived. Children will no longer be stretched or have their legs cut off to fit Procrustes' bed.

Disagree? What does your crystal ball say?

## YOUR LETTERS

Please submit "Letters to the Editor" to The Chart office in Hearn Hall 117 by noon Monday for publication in that week's edition. All letters must be typed or printed neatly, and signed. Letters of fewer than 300 words receive priority consideration.

## Animal rights activists in the wrong

The issue of animal rights makes the news every so often and there seems to be an ever-increasing minority (with money) that wants to force their twisted views on some conscientious, hardworking livestock producer. While a lot of the animosity has been directed toward the use of animals in research, my temperature begins to rise as those "animal righteous" few, many who claim to be vegetarians, begin their assault

on livestock farmers!

Some of the "animal righteous" would like to abolish all hunting and trapping of wild animals and the use of any animal for science, medicine, meat, fur, or leather. While the animal rights movement got its start in Europe, there is a

Please turn to  
Letter, page 5

## Faculty Senate should discuss hiring at meetings

The Chart of March 12 carried interesting news. One editorial noted that the Faculty Senate avoided "The Teverow Admonition" regarding skipping meetings by racing the 10-minute clock to a quick finish at its last get-together. A casual observer might conclude that there is nothing to discuss on campus regarding education, teaching, or finances. And we could be smug about this if it had not been for another article about Southwest Missouri State University completing a search for a vice president of academic affairs. Does anyone realize how daring it is for a successful school to make a national search? That university would do well to reconsider and take a page from Missouri Southern's style-book and hire from within.

If there are senators who disagree with that thought, then they missed a great opportunity to recommend to the President and the Board

of Regents that a similar search be made to the same position at Southern. The semester is moving on and the process for the rehiring of administrators is drawing nigh. Little has been said among Faculty Senate representatives about the need for a search and that the College would benefit from it. Even if the outcome were known in advance, the process would give certification to the person finally employed.

There are sound reasons for taking such action. Southern would gain because even during the search phase new people would bring different ideas to campus and because new ideas sometimes exist outside the Chronicle of Higher Education. Board members who participated as well as faculty would get an education through the interviews.

We must, at the same time, congratulate the school of business for hiring people with fan-

tastic administrative abilities who are destined for greater things at Southern. Despite that a search would limit the notion that bringing in administrators from Southern's business division could lead to a form of inbreeding.

It is a surprise that the Board of Regents with infinitely more management acumen than an instructor in the social science department hasn't already requested a search as a matter of sound, organizational practice.

Even at this late date the College could institute a search for next year. If that is too formidable a burden for now, why not one for the following year? I realize this is following in the path of SMSU, but a college can't always be on the cutting edge.

Robert Markman  
MSSC-NEA

## THE CHART

Five-Star All-American (1982, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990)  
Regional Pacemaker Award Winner (1986, 1988, 1989, 1990)

The Chart, the official newspaper of Missouri Southern State College, is published weekly, except during holidays and examinations periods, from August through May, by students in communications as a laboratory experience. Views expressed do not necessarily represent the opinions of the administration, the faculty, or the student body.

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# India is diverse, colorful country

BY MUSHABBAR KARIMI  
INSTRUCTOR OF CAD/CAM

So far as I am able to judge, nothing has been left undone, either by man or nature, to make India the most extraordinary country that the sun visits on his round. Nothing seems to have been forgotten, nothing overlooked,—"this was India looking through the eyes of Mark Twain, the American writer, when he travelled from "India" that Columbus actually discovered in India that he wanted to find.



Indian society is a fabric woven in the threads of different shades and colors. The diverse nature of Indian society results from a huge variety of languages, cultures, and religions along with the associated customs and traditions. A common national language (Hindi) and the English language help people communicate with those speaking a different regional language. In general, it is a society with deep religious roots, with followers of Islam, Christianity, Sikh, Parsi (Zoroastrians), Jains, Buddhists and others inhabiting the land, with Hinduism being the dominant religion.

Sleep on a couch in the front yard of the home enjoying the gentle summer night breeze, wake up to the "alarm" sounded by a rooster, and then watch the mother nature reveal its splendour as the sun appears on the horizon, watch the farmers going to the fields with their bullocks or shepherds going in search of green pastures with their cattle as the chirping birds greet them with "good morning" and as the whole village comes back to life once more: this is a usual experience for a person living in the rural India.

Faced with problems of exploding population, the government has been trying hard to make efficient use of plentiful resources in order to raise the standard of living. However, still an average earning person in India has to strive hard to make both ends meet.

Although there has been a steady increase in the industrialization, major occupation of the people in rural India is agriculture. Having suffered severely from two centuries of colonial rule, which among other things all but spelled the doom for many handicraft artisans, still considerable portion of the jobs in India involve manual labour and provide for the livelihood for many of them. Those who do not find jobs locally or those looking for a better one migrate to the bigger cities.

One can find sharp contrast between the style of living in urban India as compared to the rural India. Enjoying the boons of modernization, a person in a big city is also faced with the banes of pollution, accommodation, and the humdrum of a hectic mechanized life, while his counterpart in a smaller town or a village enjoys relative peace of mind and closeness to the nature although leading a simpler lifestyle. Of course, transportation, electricity, and many other facilities have become available to the villages also.

The dress codes and the diet patterns vary from one region to another and to some extent from one tribal culture or religion to another. There are many who are strict vegetarians while many others eat both vegetarian and non-vegetarian food, although some of them avoid beef and most shun pork. Thus, for example, while rice and fish are the main constituents on the eastern coast in Bengal, loaf (roti) made of wheat or millet, along with rice, vegetables, and pulses are part of everyday diet on the western coast in Gujarat. But in general, a spectrum of spices, fresh green vegetables instead of frozen ones—fast foods are not yet popular there—pulses and pickles

make the food recipes of India characteristically different from others.

The people of India are fond of festivals and fun. Thus, the calendar is marked with a number of festivals occurring all around the year, a number of them based on religious background and several others yet to commemorate national, regional, and cultural occasions. Diwali festival is celebrated with sweets and fireworks whereas Holi is celebrated by spraying coloured water on each other. Religious minorities also have their share of festivals such as Muslim Eid celebrations at the end of Ramadan fasts, Christmas, New Year, etc. Obviously, festivals here involve a lot more visible social interactions and celebrations.

Family ties are much stronger and it is not unusual to find joint families especially in rural areas although the trend is in the opposite direction. A son, after he starts earning, considers it his obligation to look after his old parents and other unsupported members of his parental family.

The marriages until recently were usually arranged, although that trend is also changing now. While the opponents brand this as a conservative approach, the proponents of arranged marriages stress that such marriages last longer and point towards the likelihood of failure in the case of marriages concluded in the heat of youthful emotion. The divorce rates in India are considerably lower as compared to those here. In addition to the family ties, there is the strong affinity among the groups sharing the same tribal origin, religion, language or region.

Roads teeming with pedestrians, carts, cycles, cars, and buses; people sitting in their yards talking to their neighbours or guests in the evening, people gathered at teastalls, colour and clamour of markets and bazzars bustling with activity: these are some of the scenes that are usual in India but unusual here.

If you are lost on a highway or in a strange town, it will be much easier to ask a passer-by than referring to a map, if available. One can drop by a friend's house without a prior phone call (assuming both of them have a phone) and still be warmly welcome.

In short, India is a land of diversity and contrasts both as a society and as a nation. You can catch a glimpse of centuries of glorious Indian history through the many historical, architectural, and archaeological monuments including the Taj Mahal whereas ongoing industrialization programs, irrigation projects and dams, and India's nuclear and space programs (one of the most advanced among developing nations) give you the idea of India as a modern nation. In the cities, you can see the skyscrapers and mud-huts side by side revealing the vast gap that still exists between the poor and the rich.

While the educational institutions and the industries are doing their best to keep pace with the computer-age and the modern technology, it will not be unusual to find people in the interior who are unconcerned—still happy with their old style. A blend of so many religious and cultural streams gives the richness and vividness of the society which is proud of its "Unity in diversity;" on the other hand, "a stone in the pond" sometimes breaks the harmonious flow of these streams leading to turbulence, friction, and violence.

No single or multiple image can express the range of experience of life in India. Therefore, if you hear a different description about India from someone else, it should not be any surprise because that is what India is—different. In Mark Twain's words again, "Always when you think you have come to the end of her tremendous specialties and have finished hanging tags upon her...another speciality crops up and another tag is required." No wonder he decided to throw away the labels and call it simply the Land of Wonders.

## EARTHWEEK: A DIARY OF THE PLANET

By Steve Newman

### Drought Relief

The most severe storms to lash the Middle East in the past 33 years eased a severe drought in the region, but caused widespread flooding and destruction. The Sea of Galilee, Israel's primary water source, rose by three inches. Flooding unleashed during a weekend of storms also washed away bridges, swamped highways, and killed thousands of sheep across Israel and the occupied territories. More than 10 people drowned in floods that affected areas from Egypt to western Iraq. The main highway linking Amman with Baghdad was washed out by the storms, and at least 100 buildings collapsed in Cairo, where residents waded knee-deep in water through some streets.

Tanzania, the rainy season began more than a month late. Severe water shortages had been reported in the cities of Zanzibar and Dar Es Salaam.

Regular drenching rains and heavy snow in the mountains fell for a fourth consecutive week across almost all of California, which had been in its fifth year of drought. Some of the storms spawned small tornadoes that did minor damage in central and southern parts of the state.

### Landslide

Late and sketchy news reports from the central African nation of Malawi tell of what could be one of the region's worst natural disasters. A senior official of the Red Cross of Malawi told reporters that more than 500 people died in early March when an entire mountainside burst open, following torrential rains. An avalanche of boulders, mud, and uprooted trees poured over a densely populated plain in the south of the country. President Kamuzu Banda, accused by human rights organizations of running a brutally suppressive regime, has allowed no foreign correspondents into the country since the disaster struck.



### Scorpions

A plague of desert scorpions attacked a southern Egyptian city, stinging at least 120 people, according to the weekly magazine *Al-Musawa*. The report said seven of those stung in the city of Asyut, 480 miles south of Cairo, were seriously ill. The recent spell of cold and rainy weather in the Sahara had prompted the poisonous creatures to seek refuge in nearby towns and cities. Strong winds in Asyut have also blown the scorpions against several people, increasing the number of victims.

### Earthquakes

A strong tremor struck a coal-mining region 170 miles west of Beijing, injuring 131 people and destroying 1,328 homes. Earth movements were also felt in northwestern Pakistan, southern Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Okinawa, Missouri, and the San Francisco Bay Area.

### Flooding

Another round of flooding was reported in Iran. Nearly continuous heavy rain has been falling ever since thick smoke began blowing over the country from burning oil wells in Kuwait. Tehran Radio reported that the Helmand River in southeastern Iran overflowed in the Zabol region near the border with Afghanistan. It said 56 villages had been totally destroyed, and almost 13,000 people left homeless by the floods.

### Aurora

A massive disturbance on the sun sent a stream of charged particles rushing into Earth's atmosphere, producing colorful displays of the northern lights, or aurora borealis, that were seen as far south as the Gulf of Mexico. The geomagnetic storm also knocked out electric power in the Nassajo and Storuman regions of northern Sweden for about six minutes.

### Tropical Storms

Tropical cyclones Fatima and Errol churned the open waters of the eastern Indian Ocean. Tropical storm Tim lashed the Caroline Islands with strong winds and high surf.

### Easter Bunny Hunt

A New Zealand town on the South Island plagued by tens of thousands of rabbits planned a mass shoot of the plentiful pests during the Easter weekend. The town of Alexandra, which calls itself the rabbit capital of the world, will offer cash prizes and a trophy to the team of hunters that shoots the most rabbits in a 28-hour period. Rabbits were introduced to New Zealand and Australia by European settlers in the late 1800s and have no natural predators in either country. In the Alexandra region, they have taken over acres of farmland, destroying crops and stripping pastures bare.

# Similarity of religions is key to peace

BY HANS KUNG  
NEW PERSPECTIVES QUARTERLY

[Editor's note: Hans Kung is one of the world's most respected Christian theologians, widely known for his clashes with Pope John Paul II over church doctrine. A professor of theology at the University of Tübingen, the Swiss theologian is the author of *Does God Exist?*, *On Being a Christian*, and *Global Responsibility*.]

Now that the Persian Gulf War is over, the urgent search for peace between Arabs and Israelis is under way, and it is already running up against familiar roadblocks of hatred and intransigence.

It is time to take a new approach that is as old as the Middle East itself—reconciliation through religion, because there can be no peace among Mideast nations without religious peace.

The nations involved in the Middle East conflict represent the world's three great monotheistic religions: Christianity, Judaism, and Islam. These religions have much in common. All three are of Eastern Semitic origin. All are prophetic in character (a belief in creation and in an ultimate redemption.) And all claim Abraham as their ancestor.

If they were to reflect on this origin, they could make an extremely important contribution to world peace.

These prophetic religions of Islam, Judaism, and Christianity believe in one and the same God, the God of Abraham. They believe in the one God who tolerates no other gods, powers, rulers, and figures; who is not just the God of one people, but of all peoples; who is not a national God, but Lord of the world.

who wants the well-being of all peoples.

We can thus see that there is a very real foundation for an ecumenical of the three religions which together could form a monotheistic world movement with an ethical focus. This relationship could be called an Abrahamic ecumenical movement.

I cannot see how, after so many failed attempts, there can be peace in the Middle East through a resolution of the Palestinian question unless this Abrahamic ecumenical movement can be made an effective factor in world politics. How else can anyone guard against the religious fanatics in all camps who are preventing reconciliation?

But the most difficult issue of all is finding a solution for the city of Jerusalem, a city which, in the course of its 3,000-year history, has known many overlords; a city which is holy to Jews, Muslims, and Christians.

The destiny of Jerusalem in world history is to be holy to all three Abrahamic religions at the same time. In addition, there are holy ties to Jerusalem that are specific to each religion. For Jews it is the city of David, for Christians the city of Jesus Christ, and for Muslims the city of the prophet Mohammed.

Thus, Jerusalem is not just a piece of land. It is a religious symbol. And religious symbols need not necessarily be politically exclusive.

Some people have called for "internationalizing" Jerusalem. Tel Aviv, they say, could be Israel's capital and Ramallah could be the capital of a Palestinian state.

But there is perhaps another solution. The Palestinians are seeking a political identity. They want self-determination and their own flag.

Why, in a new age, shouldn't peaceful coexistence be possible so that two flags can wave over Jerusalem—the Jewish flag with the star of David and the Palestinian flag with the crescent?

Would that be so unheard of in history, a city with two flags? Don't the standards of Italy and the Vatican now fly over Rome, which was similarly disputed?

Why shouldn't the symbolic Old City become the capital for the state of Israel and the state of Palestine, since a new division would be nonsense in economic, political, social, and religious terms.

This could be the first element of an overall political and religious solution for Jerusalem. A second element could be provided by a differentiation between the capital and the seat of government, which need not necessarily go together.

As with the discussions over Bonn and Berlin in Germany, the Old City of Jerusalem, which is the symbolic section, could be the neutral capital for Israel and Palestine. The Israeli center of government would remain in Jewish New Jerusalem and the Palestinian center of government could be formed in Arab New (East) Jerusalem—each center of government on its own territory, but not separated from the Old City.

Specific conditions could be negotiated. Where there is an ethical will to make peace, there is usually a political way.

But how, in the center of Israel, can the question of the old Temple site, the Haram el-Sherif, be incorporated into a peaceful solution? This would be the third element in an overall political and religious solution for Jerusalem.

The three Abrahamic religions

need a religious symbol, a common holy place, as a great sign that all three worship the one God of Abraham, and therefore have something fundamental in common that could overcome all divisions and all enmity. Peace, founded on common faith, could be symbolized in a common holy place.

The fact is that there already is a sanctuary for the one God of Abraham: the Dome of the Rock, a unique holy place on the old Temple site in Jerusalem that is often wrongly called the Omar Mosque, although it is not in fact a mosque.

According to Jewish and Muslim tradition, the Dome of the Rock commemorates not only the blinding of Abraham's son, Isaac, but also the creation of Adam, and will be the scene of world judgment.

Is all this an illusion? After the war, the cards are now reshuffled, and it will be even more difficult to win the peace than it was to win the war. Violent, aggressive emotions have been let loose, almost as in the Second World War. But a more sober mood will follow on all sides just as it did after that war.

Humanity as a whole, like individuals, seems to learn only from bitter experiences. Will we all become mature enough to arrive at a new peaceful order in the Middle East after this catastrophic Gulf War?

## Next Saddam: weapon worry will be little

Letter/From Page 4

sizable movement in the U.S. with incidents of destruction of research facilities and farms since 1952. Congressman Charles Stenholm (D-Texas) will soon be reintroducing the Farm Animal and Research Facilities Protection Act, HB 3270, also known as the "Break-in Bill." Congress adjourned last year before the full House could debate and vote on this bill. While we've not seen any movement in Missouri toward lifting up the rights of animals beyond their welfare, anything is possible.

Congressman Stenholm points to Texas Tech, his alma mater, to show the dangers in militant animal-rights groups. Research being done there on "sudden infant death syndrome" was destroyed in 1989 when the "animal righteous" released five kittens that were central to the study. While the chief researcher for this study, John Orem, has not breached any rule of animal welfare, he still receives threatening phone calls.

"PETA News," the official publication for People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, advised read-

Soviet-built. But during the 1980s Saddam Hussein bought military equipment from almost every big western supplier. Never again, is the embarrassed refrain.

Yet even if the old, rich countries could get together in limit sales of

the best sorts of weapons (a tall order), the next Saddam would have little trouble in finding willing sellers.

Most of those countries want to make themselves independent of first-world suppliers.

## Karimi comes long way

Missouri Southern is a long way from India, but Mushabbar Karimi is glad to be here.

"I like the United States and I like Missouri Southern," he said. "There are some exciting things happening here; the curriculum is good for teachers and students."

Karimi came to the United States in September 1987 to pursue his master's degree in manufacturing engineering at North

western University. Karimi says he got homesick at times, but a familiar face kept it from becoming too severe.

"My brother was a professor at Northwestern when I came to America, so I stayed with him while I pursued my degree," he said.

Karimi said he visits India from time to time, but he is quite content living in the U.S. He came to the College in 1990.

you realize what's happened. I have carried a very cold newborn calf a quarter mile to find warmth for him, and I've sat up all night to keep baby pigs from chilling. Farmers have written the book on love of animals and animal welfare, and it's my hope that reason will prevail whether the end product is puppy dogs, a new vaccine for AIDS, or pork chops.

State Rep. Dale Whiteside  
(R-Chillicothe)



# Spring Fling: A Step Away from Oz...er, Odd

Music videos, 'Rocky Horror' comprise week

BY PAUL HOOD  
STAFF WRITER

While usually not far from Kansas, Missouri Southern will be whisked away to another land next week as Spring Fling takes the campus by storm.

"A Step Away from Oz" is the theme for this year's Spring Fling, which begins Monday and continues through Friday, April 12.

On posters around campus, the word Oz is crossed out, with "odd" substituted in its place.

"We want it to be fun. Our themes have gotten more casual," said Val Carlisle, coordinator of student activities. "We decided about two

years ago that Spring Fling should be light-hearted."

According to Carlisle, the "light-hearted" activities signify the fact that the end of classes is near.

The activities begin with the return of Fun Flicks, back by popular demand. The music video-makers will be in the Lions' Den all day Monday and Tuesday, giving students the opportunity to make their own music videos.

An annual tradition will be observed at the biology pond Monday and Tuesday when *The Rocky Horror Picture Show* is shown at dusk. Students may participate in a costume contest.

Although prizes have not yet been decided on, Carlisle said students are encouraged to come as their favorite characters from the movie, with the audience selecting the winner.

On Wednesday, airball games will be offered from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. The

game resembles volleyball, but is played inside an inflated moonwalk dome.

Teams must consist of between five and nine players, and entries must be submitted to the Campus Activities Board office by 4 p.m. tomorrow in Room 102 of the Billingsly Student Center.

Several prizes will be awarded to the winning teams, with the first-place team receiving \$100 and the second-place team getting \$50.

A "Twister" contest is scheduled for 2 p.m. Thursday, April 11, in the Lions' Den. An organization may have as many entries as it wants, but each entry is limited to one person. Advanced entry is not required. To play, students may go to the Lions' Den before the contest begins.

"I think we have something like 23 'Twister' game mats," said Tim Mills, CAB member. "We're going to lay them out on the floor of the Lions'

Den and start playing."

Mills, along with Dave Swenson, CAB president, is in charge of the "Twister" competition.

"If people fall or anything, they're out—pretty much like the rules of a regular 'Twister' game. It will be lots of fun," Mills said.

The competition will be narrowed until one person remains. The winner will receive a \$10 first-place award. Second-place garners a \$5 prize, and the third-place winner will receive the game of "Twister."

The stuffed pet pageant, keeping with the theme in honor of the scarecrow from *The Wizard of Oz*, will be held at 7 p.m. Thursday, April 11 in the Lions' Den.

The contest will include a swim-suit competition, formal evening wear, talent, an interview, and impromptu answers to judges' questions.

Judging for the competition will be based on congeniality, poise,

cuteness, ability of the keeper to translate, and originality.

The first-place winner of the pageant will receive \$25 and gift certificates for Northpark Mall. Second- and third-place winners will also receive gift certificates.

Entries for the pageant should be submitted to the CAB by Monday.

Spring Fling activities also will include an essay contest. "What Would You Do With A Pair Of Ruby Slippers?" is the theme of the essays, which should be original works between one sentence and 50 words in length and free of obscene language. The essays may be individual works or the collaborated efforts of an organization.

First-place prize for the contest is a pen and pencil set. Second- and third-place prizes are Spring Fling T-shirts. Entries need to be turned in to the CAB office by 4 p.m. tomorrow.

Participation in the Spring Fling

contests by recognized student organizations will be tallied into sweepstakes points. The organization gaining the most points will receive a \$100 cash prize in addition to prizes gained in each of the four competitive events. To be eligible for the sweepstakes award, student organizations must be entered in all four events.

From 10:40 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. Friday, the all-campus picnic will be held with music provided by Barbara Bailey Hutchinson.

According to Carlisle, Hutchinson, who performed for the 1989 Spring Fling, plays the electric guitar, keyboard, and acoustic guitar.

"She has done some singing on a breakfast commercial for McDonald's," Carlisle said. "She has a very good voice; her music is mostly acoustic, with a 'folksy flavor.'"

The picnic will be open to all students with IDs.

## Travis to deliver magic, more

BY P.J. GRAHAM  
STAFF WRITER

Going beyond simple illusion is the difference between Toby Travis and other artists. Toby Travis' "Illusion & Beyond" is a performance which contains special effects, music, comedy, and features of well-known stage illusions. It will be held at 7 p.m. Wednesday in Taylor Auditorium.

Carolyn Tunnel, a national staff member of Campus Life, said Travis should appeal to a variety of people.

"He will appeal to just about any age," she said. "He's more a sophisticated type of entertainer."

Travis' act will briefly touch on "paranormal" activities. Travis be-

lieves he, as an illusionist, should tell people of the frauds involved in such activities.

"Ninety-five percent of what is claimed to be supernatural activity in the world today is nothing more than cleverly performed magic tricks," Travis said. "I believe it is the responsibility of legitimate illusionists, like myself, to inform the public and expose these charlatans for what they are."

Another aspect of Travis' performance deals with religion.

"The miracles of Christ have baffled every illusionist since the first century," he says.

During the show, Travis will tell of his findings during 12 years of biblical study of the claimed miracles

of Jesus Christ.

Travis also takes time to look back on the "great" illusionists. Included in that group are Harry Houdini, P.T. Selbit, and Merlin.

Tickets to "Illusion and Beyond" are being sold at the Jock's Nitch, Believer's Connection, Omni-Tech, and Missouri Southern's box office for \$5. Tickets at the door will be \$6. Anyone interested in obtaining tickets may call 623-8483.

Campus Life, who is sponsoring the show, is now working on promoting Travis' performance locally.

"He's supposed to appear on [The] Carol Parker [Show] on Wednesday," said Tunnel.

Travis began performing on his own at age 14.

## MAGIC IS IN THE AIR



Courtesy of Campus Life

Toby Travis will present his program 'Illusion & Beyond' at 7 p.m., Wednesday, April 10, in Taylor Auditorium. Travis studied under Andre Kole, who was a major influence on David Copperfield.

## Upcoming Events

### TODAY

### SATURDAY

### TUESDAY

#### April 4.

Job Interviews: State Farm Insurance. See career planning and placement office for more information.

Koinonia: 11 a.m.-1 p.m., Basement of Apt. B.

LDSSA: Noon, Rm. 306, BSC.

Art League: Noon, Rm. 305A, Spiva Art Center.

Crossroads: 3 p.m., in communications office.

Social Science Club: 3:30 p.m., Rm. 103, Mansion.

Fine Arts Committee: 5:30 p.m., Rm. 311, BSC.

BSU: 5:30 p.m., at Baptist Student Union.

Kappa Alpha: 6 p.m., Rm. 311, BSC.



### TOMORROW

#### April 5

Mo. State High School Association District Music Festival: 7-30 a.m.-5 p.m., Taylor Auditorium and other buildings on campus.

Regional Science Fair: 9 a.m.-9 p.m., Connor Ballroom, Keystone, and Rms. 310 and 313, of BSC.

Southern Concepts (AAF): Noon, Rm. 107, Spiva Art Center.

Lady Lions Tennis: vs. Southwest Baptist University, 4:30 p.m., vs. Lincoln University, 6 p.m. Both matches to be held at Central Missouri State University.

Lady Lions Softball: U.S. Cellular Classic, Kungie Field and Four Seasons Sports Complex, TBA.

#### April 6

MSHSA District Music Festival: 7 a.m.-5 p.m., Taylor Auditorium.

Lady Lions Tennis: 9 a.m., at Central Missouri State University.

Regional Science Fair: 10:30 a.m.-2 p.m., Connor Ballroom, Keystone, and Rms. 310 and 313, of BSC.

Lady Lions Softball: U.S. Cellular Classic continued.

Rugby: Kansas City Collegiate Tournament, Swope Park in Kansas City, TBA.

Lions Baseball: 1 p.m., at University of Missouri-Rolla.

### SUNDAY

#### April 7

Lions Baseball: 1 p.m., at University of Missouri-Rolla.

Orientation Training: 1 p.m.-6 p.m., third floor, BSC.

Lambda Beta Phi: 6 p.m., Rm. 306, BSC.

Wesley Foundation: 7 p.m., at Newman Road United Methodist Church.

Fellowship of Christian Athletes: 8:30 p.m., Basement of Apt. B.

### MONDAY

#### April 8

LDSSA: 8 a.m., Rm. 314, BSC.

Fun Flicks: Lions' Den, all day.

Lions Golf: Missouri Intercollegiate Tournament, Osage Beach, TBA.

ECM: Noon, Rm. 311, BSC.

Academic Policies Committee: 3 p.m., Rm. 313, BSC.

Greek Council: 4 p.m., Rm. 311, BSC.

Sigma Nu: 5 p.m., Rm. 313, BSC.

CAB Movie: 'Rocky Horror Picture Show,' dusk, biology pond.

#### April 9

Administrative Council: 8 a.m., Rm. 310, BSC.

Fun Flicks: Lions' Den, all day.

Essay Contest Entries Taken: All day, Rm. 102, BSC.

Lions Golf: Missouri Intercollegiate Tournament continued.

BSU: 11 a.m., Rm. 311, BSC.

Wesley Foundation: 11 a.m.-1 p.m., Lions' Den.

LDSSA: Noon, Rm. 314, BSC.

Newman Club: Noon, Rm. 311, BSC.

Math League: Noon, Connor Ballroom, BSC.

Lady Lions Softball: 1:30 p.m. vs. Pittsburg State University, 4:30 p.m. vs. Southwest Baptist. Both games at Kungie Field.

Lady Lions Tennis: 2 p.m., at Drury College.

Teaching Seminar: 3 p.m., Rm. 313, BSC.

Rodeo Club: 5:30 p.m., Rm. 313, BSC.

Phi Eta Sigma: 6 p.m., Rm. 314, BSC.

Koinonia: 7 p.m., College Heights Christian Church.

CAB Movie: 'Rocky Horror Picture Show,' dusk, biology pond.

### WEDNESDAY

#### April 10

LDSSA: 8 a.m., Rm. 314, BSC.

Airball: 9 a.m.-7 p.m., volleyball with a bounce. Location TBA.

Job Interviews: Metropolitan Life. Contact placement office for more information.

BSU: Noon, Rm. 311, BSC.

CAB: 3 p.m., Rm. 310, BSC.

MSSC Cycling Club: 2 p.m., Rm. TBA, BSC.

Student Senate: 5:30 p.m., Rm. 310, BSC.

Magic Show: 7 p.m., Taylor Auditorium.

Wesley Foundation: 8:30 p.m., at Newman Road United Methodist Church.

## Good chosen national UCA leader

BY MICHELLE HARMS  
STAFF WRITER

A lot of traveling is in store for Traci Good this summer, as she assumes her new role as a Universal Cheerleading Association (UCA) camp instructor.

"We will be traveling from state to state wherever UCA instructors are needed," said Good, a freshman, pre-physical therapy major.

"When I was in high school and we went to UCA camps, I always looked up to them and made being an instructor a goal."

Good has been a cheerleader for the past six years, in both high school and college.



Traci Good

While working at the camps this summer, she will be teaching high school students how to improve their dances, cheers, stunts, and tumbling.

"We will help each squad to use the potential that they have so they can go home and show their home crowd their improvement," Good said.

Being an instructor will fill her entire summer. A strenuous work week is planned for new instructors.

After one week of training at the end of May, the instructors will begin to attend and lead the high school camps.

The high school camps begin during the first week of June and do not end until the last week of August.

"I am so excited about going; it will be a great experience," Good said. "It will bring the group of instructors together, because we will work as a team instead of being so competitive."

Approximately 1,200 people tried

out for the 400 open spots. Once chosen as a UCA instructor, the cheerleaders will be re-evaluated every year.

"I think it will be very gratifying to watch the high school squads at the end of camp," she said, "because it will be the routines that we taught them."

"We will be able to do private coaching and have low pressure evaluations of the high school squads."

She believes the experience gained from the camps will be beneficial.

"This will be a worthwhile experience that will help me mature," Good said. "I plan on working as hard as I can so I can continue to be a UCA instructor."

According to Good, the UCA also sponsors many events throughout the year, including state, regional, and national competitions for high school squads.

"They stress safety and are very well respected," Good said.

## WISE attends Dallas conference

Social changes in China theme of convention

BY KAYLEA HUTSON  
CAMPUS EDITOR

Several Missouri Southern students were able to do more than party during spring break.

Six students, members of Southern's chapter of World Issues for Study by Educators (WISE), participated in the Southwest Leadership Conference March 22-24 at the University of Dallas.

WISE chose this conference, sponsored by the Intercollegiate Studies Institute, after attending a similar conference last year in Chicago.

It also chose the conference because of its topic: "Prospects for Freedom in Post-Tiananmen China: An Economic and National Security Perspective."

"The sponsoring organization had been to one last year in Chicago and it was very informative educationally," said Lynne Higgins, WISE member and senior elementary education major. "So we took that to mean that we needed to go again this year."

The six WISE members who attended participated in several workshops and discussions. The main theme was the topic of a panel discussion.

"The biggest part of what they talked about were the changes that are about to begin in China," said Higgins, "mainly the social and economic changes."

The panel consisted of six members: William A. Rausser, syndicated columnist; Glen Thurow, dean of the graduate school, University of Dallas; Steven Mosher, director of the Asian studies center, Claremont Institute; Yuri Maltsev, former senior Soviet economic adviser; Dai-Qing Yuan, department of physics, University of North Texas; and Joshua Zhong, department of religion, University of Denver.

The participants were able to attend three other workshops dealing with a variety of issues which concern college campuses.

According to the group, the conference was very informative.

"I thought it was real interesting," Higgins said, "especially the discussion about what terrific changes that were going to happen when both Russia and China have to privatize their industries."

She said Russia and China have not invested capital into their industries since 1917 and 1948, respectively. Because of this system, both countries are going to require a great deal of change, which, she said, they predict will come about soon.

Deanna Hines, a political science major, attended the conference for the experience of being exposed to different political systems.

"It was a great experience just to see the different cultures and what's happening," Hines said, "and what they expect will happen to the new world order."

According to Higgins, this conference works well with her area of specialization, because she will be teaching upper-level elementary social science.

WISE next week will go to New Orleans, where the student teacher members of the group plan to teach in a inter-city school for two days. This, WISE members say, provides them with a teaching experience not found in this area.

The members who are traveling to New Orleans, will be presenting a presentation about their trip at the next WISE meeting, Wednesday, April 17.



## Spiva art exhibit 'unique'

BY DYANA PERKINS  
STAFF WRITER

You'll find something here that you'll like, and you'll find something here that you'll hate," said Val Christensen, director of the Spiva Art Center's 41st Spiva Annual Competitive.

The competitive exhibit, which will show through April 14, represents the work of 48 artists from Missouri and contiguous states.

The 67 works on display include ceramics, prints, drawings, paintings, and sculpture in a variety of media.

The entries, submitted by artists from nine states, were reviewed by a juror, selected by Christensen and the Spiva Art Gallery.

"In choosing a juror," he said, "we look for someone who has achieved recognition in the art field; someone who has high credentials and is somewhat identifiable to those involved. Also, the juror must have a wide range of interest in style and form."

Juror this year was Deborah Jordy, associate curator of contemporary art for the Denver Art Museum.

Of the 313 artworks submitted by a total of 98 artists, Jordy chose "Southpaw" by Hugh C. Yorty of Springfield as best of show; and "Probabilities" by Lois M. Kellogg of Merriam, Kan., as runner-up.

Third-place winners were "Barbara" by Anita Ross, Lincoln, Neb.; "The Eulenspiegel" by Peter Johnson, Leon, Kan.; "Spin Off" by Pam Crockett, Iowa City, Iowa; and "Catholic Boy at 4 Years" by Thomas Chaffee, State University, Ark.

Honorable mentions were earned for works by Dennis McCann of Maumelle, Ark.; Cindy Logan of Louisiana, Mo.; Charles Stroh of Manhattan, Kan.; P. John Tarr of Evanston, Ill.; William A. Berry of Columbia; and Thomas S. Gregg of Springfield.

"At the opening reception," he said, "a diverse group from the community was represented as well as artists from here and throughout the

## THE NEXT PICASSO?



"Barbara" by Anita Ross of Lincoln, Neb., won third place in the Spiva Art Center's 41st Spiva Annual Competitive. Sixty-seven works are being displayed at Spiva, representing 48 artists from nine states.

area. The presence of these people contributed to the successfulness of the opening.

"This show indeed has unique qualities and is difficult to compare to other events here," Christensen said. "It has a long tradition, is contemporary in perspective, and presents a range of imagery and medium which extends beyond other shows."

He said the annual competition was originated to bring the contemporary works of artists into the community for display and to recognize

the artists' achievements.

"A good exhibit is determined as you walk through the door," said Christensen. "At that point, you should find something that will astound you in terms of what you think art is, and also something that will perturb, disturb, or challenge you in terms of the question 'Is it art?'"

Gallery hours are 2-5 p.m. Sunday and 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday. The exhibit ends April 14.

well together," said Delaney.

Evans debated in Monmouth's Wilson Hall which, according to Delaney, was the summer home of President Woodrow Wilson.

"That was a real mansion," said Evans. "Beverly Hillsbillies? Small place."

Evans said the building, now used for classrooms, is three stories high and had one hallway large enough to accommodate a football game. The mansion, according to Delaney, was granted to the college and later used as the setting for Daddy Warbucks' home in the movie *Annie*.

"I competed in it," Evans said, "but I had no care about Little Orphan Annie."

Delaney found Wilson Hall troublesome for public speaking.

"It's all marble," he said. "The rooms weren't acoustic."

Evans attributed the varsity team's loss partially to the differences in debate styles between the Midwest and East Coast.

"It's picturesque, speaking in that nobody actually says anything—kind of like political speech," said Evans of East Coast debate styles. "But we knew that Terry and Eric are not as concerned with the arguments as they are being persuasive. They're very persuasive speakers."

Evans believes their persuasiveness took them to the final round at nationals.

The Howerton-Dicharry team lost by one vote to Marist College, a private Catholic school in upper

New York state. Delaney did not mind losing to the Marist team.

"They were a very, very, good college," he said. "The college has very good debaters, especially in Pi Kappa style."

"They were very nice people. When the round started it wasn't like there was a big conflict in there. It was a very congenial type of debate—the judges enjoyed it."

Delaney described the Southern-Marist debate as "a round that deserved to be in the final round in a national competition."

While in Eatontown, the team took an excursion to Manhattan, located about 30 miles from their hotel. The squad toured the Empire State Building and saw the Statue of Liberty, among other things.

Although the competition is over for the team this year, Delaney and the debaters plan to stay busy the rest of the semester.

"We give as much help to the area high schools as we can because we realize that's where we're getting our students in the future years," Delaney said, citing Quapaw, Seneca, Joplin, and Nevada as schools to which they have already given or plan to give assistance. This summer, he may help staff a debate camp held by Seneca High School.

The debate team also may participate in a forum that will present the views of Southern candidates running for the position of Student Senate president.

## Recital vocalist sets piano aside

### 'Hermit Songs' to be featured

BY JAN GARDNER  
ARTS EDITOR

Although beginning his musical career at the age of four with piano lessons, Jeff King has found his fulfillment in vocal music and will display this talent in his senior vocal recital next week.

King, who graduated in 1985 with the last senior class of Parkwood High School before it consolidated with Memorial High School to form Joplin High School, says it was his mother who encouraged him to play piano at such an early age.

"Since then, I've always been involved in music through school," King said. "In junior high I discovered I liked voice, and I set piano aside after that."

He hasn't completely abandoned the ivories, however, as he still plays keyboard for a small group and leads praise services for his church.

Despite his church involvement, Christian music plays an even larger role in King's life.

"I've been classically trained all through school," he said, "but contemporary Christian is my main emphasis."

Contemporary Christian music also has provided some of King's greatest influences on his musical

career, and Christian performers such as Keith Green and Larnell Harris are only two of the artists he admires.

Of course, the tenor also has his more typical role models, such as Pavarotti, who influences his classical performances.

Although he has not put much thought into his future plans, King has a few ideas in mind.

"Everyone has dreams of being a star," he said. "I'd really like to get into the Christian music field. Right now, I'm focusing on my immediate future—one step at a time."

King's recital next week consists of 11 pieces, including a set of 20th century composer Samuel Barber's works, collectively titled "The Hermit Songs."

According to King, the group of 20 songs were written by monks between the ninth and 13th centuries. Barber translated the songs into music.

"The pieces are about everyday monk life," King said.

In addition, King will sing two German pieces by Strauss and three pieces from modern opera.

King began working on the recital almost a year ago, looking through music, choosing pieces and working out a tentative program.

"I wanted to make the program interesting, but difficult enough that it makes me want to work at it," King said.

The recital will be held at 7:30 p.m., Thursday, April 11, in Taylor Auditorium.

King believes the selections have a lot to offer his audience.

"I think it's a really neat recital. The selections are fun, and I'm looking forward to it."



Jeff King

## Film Society presents final program

Presenting the final program in its current film series at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday in the Connor Ballroom of the Billingsly Student Center, the Missouri Southern Film Society has chosen the Russian film classic *We Are From Kronstadt*.

According to Harrison Kash, director of the Film Society, *We Are From Kronstadt* is a stirring film that chronicles the Bolshevik defense of Petrograd in 1919 against the White army forces of Gen. Yudenich. Based on Vsevolod Vishnevsky's

play *An Optimistic Tragedy*, the drama centers on a group of Baltic sailors whose poor morale undergoes a change to strong, determined action.

In one sequence, the Whites march prisoners to a cliff on the coast and force them to jump into the sea. According to Kash, the sequence expresses, without sentimentality, the tragedy and the heroism of men dying in defense of their homeland.

*We Are From Kronstadt* is described in an excerpt from *Time*

Magazine: "Cameraman N. N. Naumov-strazh turns in a magnificent feat of cinematography when he articulates the progress of this remarkable revolutionary battle piece. Taking advantage of the dark Baltic gloom around the Kronstadt naval base to begin his film in low key, he dramatically heightens it until the climax is reached with the great attack and rout of the White army."

Single admission at the door is \$1.50 for adults and \$1 for senior citizens or students.

## Team takes second in nation

Southern debaters finish season with Pi Kappa Delta tourney

BY PHYLLIS PERRY  
EDITORIAL PAGE EDITOR

After winning second place in the nation, Missouri Southern debaters are ready to move on to non-competitive activities.

The team of Terry Howerton and Eric Dicharry, competing in the junior division, lost the national title 2-1 to Marist College of New York in the Pi Kappa Delta national tournament March 23 at Monmouth College in New Jersey. More than 150 four-year schools competed.

Varsity team member Jim Evans, a junior history major from Aurora, had predicted national success for the squad's junior varsity team of Howerton and Dicharry.

Dave Delaney, debate coach, attributes part of Howerton and Dicharry's success to coaching by Evans and Paul Hood, junior English major. Delaney said they "took it upon themselves to coach the junior team."

"Their (Howerton and Dicharry's) adaptability and versatility is why they got as far as they did," Delaney said. "When Paul and Jim took care of them, they adapted the way they were told."

Although Hood rated excellent in impromptu speaking and Evans rated superior in speaking to entertain (after-dinner speaking), they were eliminated in debate rounds. At that point, they focused on helping the junior varsity team.

"Since I've been doing this, I've never had a team that functioned so

well together," said Delaney.

Evans debated in Monmouth's Wilson Hall which, according to Delaney, was the summer home of President Woodrow Wilson.

"That was a real mansion," said Evans. "Beverly Hillsbillies? Small place."

Evans said the building, now used for classrooms, is three stories high and had one hallway large enough to accommodate a football game. The mansion, according to Delaney, was granted to the college and later used as the setting for Daddy Warbucks' home in the movie *Annie*.

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## Coming Attractions

### MUSIC

#### Joplin

Terry Glynn: Senior vocal recital; 7:30 Tuesday; Taylor Auditorium

Jeff King: Senior vocal recital; 7:30 p.m. Thursday, April 11; Taylor Auditorium

#### Springfield

Chamber Series Concert: Sunday; Springfield Symphony Association; 864-6683  
University Jazz Bands Concert: Monday and Tuesday; SMSU Music Department; 836-5454

#### Tulsa

Tulsa Philharmonic Classics Concert: Featuring award-winning cellist Colin Carr; Thursday, April 11; Chapman Music Hall, Tulsa Performing Arts Center; 747-PHIL

#### Kansas City

Eastman Brass Quintet: 7:30 p.m. Saturday; White Recital Hall; 235-2700

#### St. Louis

"Pops at Powell": Hal Linden, guest artist; Richard Hayman, conductor; Tomorrow and Sunday; St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, Powell Hall; 534-1700  
Chamber Orchestra: Andre-Michael Schub, piano; David Loebe, conductor; Saturday; St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, Powell Hall; 534-1700

### ART

#### Joplin

41st Spiva Annual Art Exhibit: March 24 thru April 14; Closed Mondays; Spiva Art Center; 623-0183

#### Springfield

"Recent Work": By Susi Ettinger; Thru April 14; Springfield Art Museum; 866-2716

#### Tulsa

"Wyeth's Wild West": The experiences of N.C. Wyeth; Thru Sunday; Gilcrease Museum; 918-582-3122

Italian Drawings: "St. Jerome Writing" and "Seated Male Nude"; Thru April 28; Philbrook Museum of Art; 918-748-5314

George Bellows Lithographs: 35 work exhibition; Thru June 3; Philbrook Museum of Art; 918-748-5314

#### Kansas City

Great American Train Show: 11 a.m.-5 p.m. Saturday and Sunday; Municipal Auditorium; 871-3700

#### St. Louis

"Tototvah": Exhibit of Hopi Indian culture; Thru April 27; Gateway Arch Museum; 425-4465  
Moon Rock Exhibit: Retrieved during Apollo 15 flight; Thru April 30; St. Louis Science Center; 289-4400

### THEATRE

#### Joplin

"We Are From Kronstadt": Presented by the International Film Society; 7:30 p.m. Tuesday; Connor Ballroom; BSC

#### Springfield

"Charlotte's Web": Today thru Sunday; Springfield Little Theatre, Landers Theatre; 869-1334

"Robin Hood": Wednesday thru April 14; SMSU Theatre and Dance Department; 836-5979

#### Tulsa

Tulsa Ballet Theatre: Present "Frankie and Johnny," "Paquita," and "Pas de Paderewski"; Tomorrow thru Sunday; 918-585-2573

"Pinocchio": Saturday; Studio I, Tulsa Performing Arts Center; 918-596-7111

#### Kansas City

"The Valkyrie": 7:30 p.m. Saturday, Monday, Wednesday, and April 12; Lyric Opera; Music Hall; 816-471-7344

"King Richard III": 8 p.m., weekend matinees; Thru Sunday; Missouri Repertory Theatre; 235-2700

"Camille": 7:30 p.m. Thursdays thru Sundays, 3:30 p.m. Sundays; thru April 28; Martin City Melodrama and Vaudeville; 942-7576

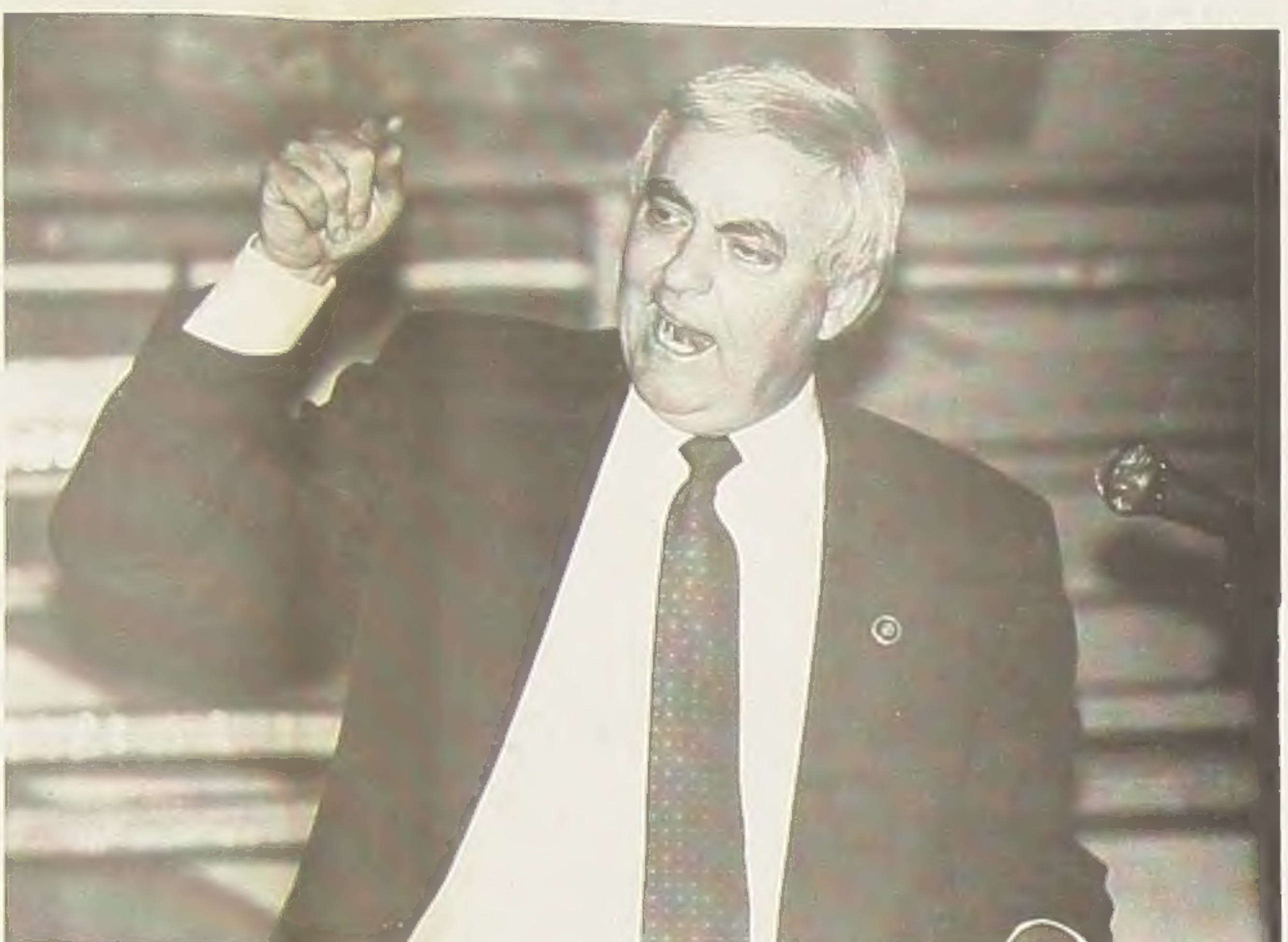
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# Working for a living...



## Day with Mathewson reveals hectic pace

BY STEPHEN MOORE  
EXECUTIVE EDITOR

The day of a state senator is a full one, especially if you're Senate president pro tem. That is a job in the hands of Sen. James Mathewson (D-Sedalia), and he is no exception to the sometimes backbreaking rule.

Mathewson, 53, has served in the Missouri legislature for 17 years, including three years as Senate president pro tem. Although he was elected to the two-year term twice unanimously, he said he is not certain whether he will seek the post again in 1992 or run statewide. For now he is concentrating on completing his current term.

Duties of the pro tem are "so varied that it's unbelievable," according to the senator.

The "power base" of the office, Mathewson said, is being able to serve as chair of the gubernatorial appointments committee. This gives him the discretion to either accept or reject any official nominated for an office by the governor. Although Mathewson said he has exercised that power in the past, he does not often veto an appointment.

Mathewson also is responsible for appointing the chair, vice chair, members of all Senate committees, and for assigning any bill filed in the Senate to the appropriate committee.

On the Senate floor, Mathewson said he is responsible for progress of the legislative process. In addition, the pro tem also must worry about voting and moving his own legislation. He said most senators simply become accustomed to listening to the session while taking care of other business at the same time.

"It's very difficult," Mathewson said. "As pro tem, you just have 10 things working at one time."

"I'm trying to coordinate the movement and flow of legislation, and each senator has some reason every day that they have to talk to the pro tem," he said.

Mathewson said presiding over the session gives him the power to move legislation more quickly or to maneuver the session in a way that other senators cannot. He said, however, that he must be careful not to violate the respect of the other senators in the process.

"The power of being the president pro tem only lasts or can be used as long as it's used in a fair and equitable way," he said.

He said every senator on the floor "is a leader or they wouldn't be there," and so they must be treated with respect.

Mathewson's day at the State Capitol started around 9 a.m., with a committee meeting. On this particular day (Thursday, March 28) four senators, several Senate administrators, and Mathewson's three-member staff file into his oak-paneled office to begin a meeting.

This is a gathering of the Senate administration committee, which Mathewson chairs. The committee's job is to attend to the daily workings of the Senate. Topics on March 28 ranged from monthly accounts payable, to the copy machines on the fourth floor of the Capitol, to the speaker system that broadcasts the proceedings of the General Assembly into the legislative offices.

As the meeting charms along quickly, under Mathewson's direction, the senator—without warning—wraps a rubberband around his index finger and thumb and shoots it at Betty Fischer-Zumwalt, his executive secretary, who continues to take notes unabated.

The meeting ends, and the group exits the office as quickly as it arrived. Remaining behind, however, are Sen. John Dennis (D-Benton) and Sen. J.B. "Jet" Banks (D-St. Louis), who stay to discuss the day's legislative strategy with Mathewson.

said, "and they're in contact with this office on a regular basis."

"Particularly right now they have this interest that happens about every 10 years called redistricting," he said.

Mathewson said a close relationship with U.S. lawmakers often is important due to the interdependent nature of government.

"We keep a close ongoing relationship because so many federal bills impact the state," Mathewson said.

"With no time to spare on this day, he arrives at the budget control meeting where several senators make presentations on bills they are sponsoring. According to Mathewson, the budget control committee is a stopping point for all bills which will require state funds or earn them. Such bills must be approved here before they can go on to the Senate.

The meeting ends just in time for the beginning of the morning session, the only session this day as the General Assembly will dismiss for Easter break. Lt. Gov. Mel Carnahan is there to preside over the Senate, leaving Mathewson free to work on legislation on the Senate floor.

According to Mathewson, who

"It just takes too much time," Mathewson said. "You can't get off that dais."

The session ends with Mathewson presiding. He signs two bills which recently have been approved by both chambers, reciting a speech with each signature. Although he jokes about the speech to senators on the floor, Mathewson said he is "big on ceremony."

"I think it's important that you have ceremony within a legislative body," he said. "I think it's important, and I think most of the members think it is."

The session ends for the day with an Easter greeting from Mathewson, but before the senator can leave the dais he is stopped by Scott Charton, Jefferson City bureau chief for the Associated Press, who wants to talk about the ethics bill Mathewson discussed that day.

"The news media takes an unbelievable amount of my time," Mathewson said. "Twenty-five to 30 percent of my time is spent with the news media."

After the interview, Mathewson returns to his office to gather his staff for lunch. Before he can leave, how-

the senator is due to travel to Warsaw, Mo., his hometown, to have dinner with a group of teachers and to speak at a town meeting. Mathewson said he tries to hold such meetings regularly.

"I have eight counties in my district, and I try to do this once in each county during the session," he said.

Although Mathewson was able to leave the Capitol at 4 p.m. this day, he said his normal departure time isn't until 11 p.m. or later.

A typical day, he said, starts with a morning walk for about 30 or 40 minutes. Before arriving at the Capitol, Mathewson said, there often is a legislative breakfast, hosted by a special interest group, which he tries to attend. In addition to this, a prayer breakfast is held once each month.

"I always really enjoy those," he said. "I don't think I've ever missed one."

The senator arrives at his office by 8 a.m. and generally spends the next 30 minutes gathering his thoughts for the day. At 8:30 a.m., meetings begin and normally are non-stop throughout the day.

After the legislature adjourns at

uled every weekend.

With this kind of schedule, Mathewson said, his businesses suffer. He said he tries to set aside at least four hours each week to tend to his real estate appraising business and his radio station, both in Sedalia.

But it's his family who has suffered the most at the hands of his hectic career, Mathewson said. He believes his five children resented his job while they were growing up, despite his efforts to reserve family time during the week.

"I try, and have for years, to set aside early Sunday mornings and Sunday evenings for family time and generally do hold to that pretty well," he said.

The biggest demand on his time this session has been the issue of education, Mathewson said.

"I'm so into that that it's taken over my world, and I meant for it to," he said. "That's the most important thing in my legislative world right now."

Mathewson is the sponsor of the Economic Survival Act of 1991, the largest tax package ever proposed in Missouri. The package would provide reform and \$462 million for the state's education system.

"I'm convinced that from education, everything else comes," he said. "There is nothing more important to a democratic society than having a solid education program in place."

He said although programs such as those which care for the elderly or the poor are important, they are not imperative to the survival of the society.

"A society will exist without those things," Mathewson said, "but it will not exist without education."

Although his bill puts emphasis on higher education and secondary and elementary education, it also deals with worker retraining and vocational education as well as tourism. He said the bill is intended to not only aid education but to be a boost for the state's economic well-being.

He said Missouri "has not taken real positive steps toward education" over the past decade, and it is his intention to alter that trend.

"I'm going to be very, very disappointed if, by the time this session is over, we haven't got a package to submit to the voters of the state of Missouri," he said.

After the bill is passed by the General Assembly, it must be approved by Missouri voters in November. Mathewson said he is unsure if voters will be willing to accept the tax increase.

"Most people don't want to pay any more taxes," he said. "They think schools should just run on air."

Due to the political risks involved with advocating such a tax package, Mathewson said it takes someone who is willing to "sacrifice their career" in order to improve the state.

"Only time will tell if I'm a fool or a hero," he said, "and sometimes there's a fine line between the two."

Mathewson's higher education package entered the House recently and is awaiting consideration. [See related story, Page 9.]

## DEEP IN THOUGHT?



Sen. James Mathewson (D-Sedalia) discusses an ethics bill Thursday while Sen. Marvin Singleton (R-Seneca) gazes at the ceiling, listening.

With the discussion finished, Mathewson calls his chief of staff, Ray Schneider, to prepare for the day's business and discuss Senate bills which are being assigned to House committees for consideration.

A budget control committee meeting is scheduled for 9:45 a.m., giving Mathewson 10 minutes to make phone calls and follow up some of the business of the previous meeting. Between calls to other legislators at the Capitol, Mathewson is contacted by U.S. Rep. Richard Gephardt (D-Mo.), who calls to discuss progress on reapportionment.

"I have a good relationship with Congressman Gephardt and, I guess, all the congressmen," Mathewson

leads the Senate in Carnahan's absence, there is no set schedule for the lieutenant governor to preside.

"Sometimes it will be two or three days that we won't see him, and then he'll be there every day," Mathewson said.

Among the tasks accomplished by Mathewson this day were the second reading of a list of House bills and discussion of a Senate bill regarding ethics.

During the session, Carnahan leaves and Sen. Harry Wiggins (D-Kansas City) steps to the dais to preside over the session. According to Mathewson, the president pro tem can designate any senator to preside; however, most lawmakers refuse.

ever, a radio reporter stops him in the hallway to the Senate chamber to discuss the same ethics issue.

When this is completed, Mathewson makes his way with his office staff and Ron Kirkoff, Senate administrator, to the Capitol cafeteria. En route, he is stopped by several well-wishers, fellow legislators, and friends. In the cafeteria, he is stopped four times to discuss legislation, or merely to chat.

"I'm a toucher and a bopper," Mathewson said of his personality. "I've always found that you get back from people what you give them."

The rest of the afternoon is unusually free, with only two scheduled meetings. That evening, however,

5:30, there usually are two or three receptions each evening which the senator attends. Later that evening, Mathewson said he tries to have a private dinner with several senators.

After this, he goes back to the office to prepare for the next day, attend meetings, and return phone calls. Despite this apparent overload in work, Mathewson said he enjoys his job.

"I thrive on it," he said. "If I'm not busy, I'll go find something to do. It's long days, but that's what we're supposed to be doing."

Weekends, according to Mathewson, are not a haven from legislative business. Typically, he said, five to seven meetings or speeches are sched-

STEPHEN MOORE/The Chart



## 'Survival' package passed to House

Mathewson 'encouraged' by support

BY STEPHEN MOORE  
EXECUTIVE EDITOR

Having cleared the Senate by a sizable margin, the Economic Survival Act of 1991 is approaching the second hurdle on its way to fruition.

The bill, sponsored by Sen. James Mathewson (D-Sedalia), would provide reform and almost half a billion dollars annually for education and economic development in Missouri. It is the largest tax package ever proposed in the state.

The measure recently passed out of the Senate by a 24-10 vote and is currently under consideration in the House. Mathewson had expected the final vote to be closer.

"It certainly was a significant vote," he said. "It was really a couple more than I had counted."

"I think that's a very, very positive vote," he said, "and it's one that I have a lot of pride in."

Mathewson believes the House also will pass the measure, but is not sure if the bill will be altered in the process.

"They may take a different approach than we've taken," he said, "but that comes with the territory."

"That's what makes the system work—having different opinions and coming together for a final resolve."

If the package passes the General Assembly, it will be sent to a vote in

November. Gov. John Ashcroft has said he would campaign against the measure if it does not contain the reforms he has suggested.

"I think he has to do what he wants," Mathewson said. "I think it's too bad that the governor of this state is happy to have funding in this state at one of the lowest levels in the country."

Although Ashcroft has been a long-time opponent of increased taxes for education, Mathewson still is hopeful the governor will ultimately support the bill.

"I never know what to expect from him," Mathewson said. "Obviously, I've been very hopeful that he would change his attitude and come on board, and I still hope that."

"But evidently he has a different agenda," he said, "so we'll just have to wait and see."

Mathewson characterized support of the bill by voters as "more positive all the time." He also said mail he has received has been generally supportive of the measure.

"I'm very encouraged by the people I've had a chance to visit with. I've been very, very encouraged."

"If I hadn't been encouraged, I would have quit a long time ago."

Mathewson said, if Ashcroft actively campaigns against the bill, it would not pass.

"I think that's too bad," he said, "but that's where it is."

## Danner seeks to beef crime report decision

BY STEPHEN MOORE  
EXECUTIVE EDITOR

Although last month's decision by Judge Russell Clark requires Missouri colleges and universities to open campus crime reports to the public, a recently approved Senate bill would "codify" the ruling.

Filed by Sen. Pat Danner (D-Smithville), the measure requires colleges to compile crime reports, open them to the public, and report them to the Coordinating Board for Higher Education. The measure was drafted before the Clark decision, and, although it passed the Senate by a narrow margin, Danner said it may have had a harder time had the judge not ruled as he did.

safe, she said.

"Women, if they're cognizant of a series of rapes, are going to be much more careful," Danner said.

Another effect the bill may have, she said, is to motivate campus security forces to take extra measures for safety.

Danner believes campus crime in Missouri is likely as severe as in other states, and if it is not, colleges should not be afraid to reveal that. If it is, she said, they need to inform the public.

"If there's a problem in the U.S., it's fair to say that it probably does exist in Missouri," she said. "That's what makes us so leary—that they want to be secretive. No one keeps good news a secret."

"If there's a problem in the U.S., it's fair to say that it probably does exist in Missouri."

—Sen. Pat Danner (D-Smithville)

According to Danner, a woman was assaulted in the bathroom at the State Capitol over the spring break. She said such an instance has alerted women there to be more cautious. Such publicity about campus crime also would help students to be more

Danner is working on a more in-depth version of the bill to introduce as a substitute in the House.

"It isn't going to be an easy sell over on the House side," she said, "but I'm pretty optimistic we can get something done."

### HISTORY TIME



STEPHEN MOORE/The Chart

A group of visitors to the Capitol starts its tour in the first floor rotunda, viewing the state's official seal embedded in the marble.

## Alcohol statutes may see change

Drunk boating, Sunday sales targeted

BY STEPHEN MOORE  
EXECUTIVE EDITOR

Alcohol laws may be both strengthened and relaxed if two pending House bills gain approval.

The first bill, sponsored by Rep. Wayne Crump (D-Potosi), would allow liquor sales by all retailers on Sundays between the hours of 11 a.m. and midnight. Currently, only resorts, sports facilities, and restaurants serving a certain amount of food may serve liquor on Sundays. Crump said there are currently more than 2,300 businesses in the state able to sell liquor under one of the current law's exemptions. Crump said his bill is a way to make the law more fair for all retailers.

"I just think it ought to be one way or the other," he said. "I don't think we can change the law to close it (Sunday liquor sales) all down, so the alternative is just to open it all up."

Crump said there has been little opposition to the bill, and what has been received has come from groups opposed to all alcohol sales.

"They think this will be another way for people to get alcohol," he said.

If the bill passes, Crump does not believe it will bring an increase in alcohol-related crimes. In fact, he said, the bill would make the job of liquor control officials easier, due to the fact that some retailers currently break the law against Sunday liquor sales to compete with restaurants.

According to the bill, retailers will be required to purchase an additional \$200 license to sell on Sunday. Also, local governments may assess

a license fee of up to \$300. Crump said this could mean more than \$600,000 in additional revenue for the state.

If the bill passes the General Assembly, Crump said the "biggest obstacle" would be the governor's office.

He said the governor often does not favor bills seen as weakening the state's stance on alcohol. However, Crump said, he will send a letter to the governor asking him to look at the bill as a fairness issue rather than a liquor issue.

The bill currently is awaiting consideration in the Senate.

The second bill, filed by Rep. Doug Harpool (D-Springfield), provides restrictions on drunken boating.

Among the provisions of the bill is the adoption of a drunken boating definition. This is something Harpool said the state currently does not have.

The bill also permits blood tests to be taken from a boater who has been drinking, provides for enhanced punishment for multiple offenders, and provides for enhanced punishment for a serious offense such as one involving an accident or a death.

Harpool said more than 50 percent of all boating accidents are alcohol related. He said alcohol has been a particular problem in resort areas.

"I think the one in which we have had the greatest amount of problem is Lake of the Ozarks," he said, "but there are other lakes that we have had trouble with."

Harpool said the bill passed the House with "no damaging amendments."

## Bill lets state tap unpaid support

BY STEPHEN MOORE  
EXECUTIVE EDITOR

A recently passed bill in the Senate would "kill two birds with one stone," according to the measure's sponsor.

Although aimed at obtaining delinquent child support payments, the bill also protects buyers from dishonest car deals, said Jeff Schaeperkoetter (D-Owensville).

Under current Missouri law, the state may place a lien on a automobile title as a means of collecting back child support. However, the lien cannot be printed on the title.

Schaeperkoetter said he filed the bill in response to a constituent who had purchased a car and had trouble obtaining the title because a lien was still pending. Because it was not printed on the title, the buyer had no way of knowing that it existed.

Schaeperkoetter said after the title changed hands, the lien was dissolved and the state consequently had no means of obtaining the money owed.

The bill, he said, would allow the state to print the lien on the title, thus alerting a potential buyer.

Schaeperkoetter said the bill would enable the state to collect more than \$600,000 in unpaid child support, 20 percent of which would go to the state to cover administrative costs. The remainder of the funds would be distributed to parents to whom the money was owed.

Schaeperkoetter has not been contacted by parents interested in obtaining child support under the new bill.

"In most cases, they would not even be aware that this is available to them," he said.

Although there are more than 300 cases in which the bill would enable the state to collect child support, Schaeperkoetter said this represents only a "drop in the bucket" when compared to the overall problem in Missouri.

"I certainly don't see it as a solution to all those problems," he said, "but it is a small part of the answer."

Schaeperkoetter said, however, the bill could only be effective if at least one lien already is held against the title of a person owing child support. He said if the automobile is owned outright, it would be difficult for the state to place a lien on the title.

"The state can only send a letter to the individual to say 'Send us your title,'" he said, "and if they're smart, they won't do it."

The bill was approved by the Senate last week and is now awaiting House action. Schaeperkoetter said because the bill raises money, it should have a good chance in the House.

"There aren't many bills around here that do that (raise revenue) without raising taxes," he said.

## Higher Education Briefs

### Tarkio to close

► Tarkio College will close May 31 because of continuing financial problems. Its board of directors announced March 31 after an eight-hour meeting.

College officials said in February that the school would close if it did not raise \$2 million in pledges and meet several other conditions. Tarkio also needed \$1 million in cash for its operational budget and to pay faculty members. Only \$450,000 was raised in all.

A college fair will be held today for the 370 students at the main campus. Administrators have been working on an agreement so all students' credits will transfer to other schools.

### Northeast team set for nationals

► After winning a regional tournament last month, Northeast Missouri State University's undefeated College Bowl team is preparing for the national tournament in Chicago April 25-27.

Northeast upset Washington University, winners of 15 of the last 18 regional tournaments. Other schools participating in the four-state region included the University of Kansas, Kansas State University, and the University of Oklahoma.

"They can answer a question about quantum physics, turn around and answer one about The Doors, and then answer one about who has the highest batting average," said Denise Renda, regional College Bowl coordinator. Northeast's College Bowl program was initiated four years ago. Five members make up the current team, selected through a campus tournament.

### Monroe names provost at UMC

► Dr. Gerald Brouder, interim provost and deputy chancellor at the University of Missouri-Columbia, has been named provost at UMC.

Chancellor Haskell Monroe made the announcement last week. Brouder's appointment is effective immediately. His salary is \$95,000 per year.

"He knows MU, and all of us respect him highly," Monroe said.

Brouder, 48, came to the university in 1977. He was named deputy chancellor in 1988 after six years as associate provost.

### Projects moving along at CMSU

► New family housing units and University Union renovations are moving along at Central Missouri State.

CMSU's newest family housing, Central Village, will include a day-care center. Apartment units are scheduled to be completed in July.

The \$9 million University Union project involves renovation of the recreation center and bookstore. The bookstore will feature a customer service in a shopping-mall atmosphere on two floors.

### Regents exercise contract option

► The Board of Regents at Northwest Missouri State University has exercised its option of extending the contract of Dr. Dean Hubbard, university president, for another year.

The board negotiated a five-year contract with Hubbard in 1989 that included the option of annually extending it to its full five-year length. With the result of last week's action, Hubbard now is under contract through the 1995-96 academic year.

Hubbard, who came to Northwest in 1984, earns \$94,950 annually.

### DOING SOME HOMEWORK



STEPHEN MOORE/The Chart

Rep. Opal Parks (D-Caruthersville) tries to catch up on some reading during House debate Tuesday.

## Measure vies to make English official tongue

Legislation meets first-round defeat

BY STEPHEN MOORE  
EXECUTIVE EDITOR

Although English has long been the most widely spoken language in Missouri, a pending Senate bill would make it official.

Sen. Danny Staples (D-Eminence) has introduced a bill which would add to national efforts to make English the official language. He filed the bill after being contacted by U.S. Rep. Bill Emerson (R-Mo.).

Currently, all city, county, and state documents must be printed in any language requested; however, if Staples' bill gains approval, only English will be required. Staples said the bill carries with it a number of benefits both for the state and for its non-English speaking residents.

"This bill would simply make the U.S. English the official language of the state of Missouri," Staples said, "and it would be less expensive, in my opinion."

"It would tend to give people more of a motivation to learn U.S. English," he said. "After all, this is America."

Other benefits to non-English speaking residents, Staples said, would be a greater ability to obtain

employment. He said he does not see any disadvantages.

"It doesn't keep anyone from speaking their native language," he said. "It doesn't mandate that they can't write a letter or print documents in their language."

In addition, Staples said, having an official language in the state would add to cultural unity.

According to Staples, states such as California, Texas, and Florida currently print documents in more than 60 different languages. He said although Missouri has not yet reached this point, it may in the next decade.

Staples pointed to the importance of learning a nation's language, saying if he were to move to a foreign country, he would learn the language.

"I'm an American," he said. "If I move to Spain or Japan or Germany, the first thing I would want to learn is the language of that country."

Staples said he has only received two phone calls opposing the legislation, and although some lawmakers have indicated that they would support the measure when it comes up for debate, he is not sure if the bill will pass before the General Assembly adjourns.

Although the bill was defeated Tuesday in the Senate, it was placed on the informal calendar and may be brought up later in the session.



## Voters pass sewer fee

Combs, Wilcox elected to school board positions

BY T.R. HANRAHAN  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Joplin voters approved on Tuesday a sewer service charge and elected two candidates to the school board.

The sewer charge, approved by 184 votes, will cost the average Joplin household \$11 per month. The proposal received 51.3 percent of the 6,866 votes cast.

The fee is intended to provide funds for wastewater treatment, freeing utilities franchise tax monies for reallocation to the city's general fund. The fund finances the police, fire, and administrative departments.

The proposal was placed on the ballot after the City Council cut more than \$300,000 at the beginning of the fiscal year and targeted further reductions in services supported by the general fund, should the measure fail.

The charge will increase fees by \$7 per month for residences and \$9.25 per month for small business users. Larger commercial customers will be charged according to water usage.

Lloyd Combs, a former member of the Joplin R-8 school board, and Allan Wilcox, a Joplin attorney, were selected from a field of 12 candidates to sit on the school board.

Combs finished first in the balloting, capturing 2,743 votes of the more than 7,000 cast. Wilcox placed second, garnering 2,572 votes.

Combs previously served on the board for 14 years, but resigned in February 1988 to pursue state office. Combs has previously criticized the manner in which the present board has handled the proposed levy increase, scheduled to go before voters in a special election June 4.

Wilcox, who has never previously held elective office, also has been critical of the board.

The 12-person field was the largest since 1983, when eight persons vied for spots on the board. The other candidates and their votes are: Rockford E. Smith, 1,764; Carl "Terry" Brandt, 1,221; Frank Schaffer, 1,151; Cumpy Benson, 1,081; Robert Miller, 975; Tom Meadows, 974; Jimmy Hogelin, 874; Cy King, 484; Ervin Wilson, 320; and Dwight Watts, 221.

Voters also approved an amendment to the Joplin Home Rule Charter which will translate into a reduction in overtime hours and pay for firefighters.

The amendment revises personnel sections of the charter by replacing the phrase "work week" with "work period."

The measure will change the length of a pay period from the current work week of seven days to a presently unspecified week, varying from one to 28 days.

City officials estimate the amendment will save the city up to \$60,000 annually in overtime and benefits being paid to comply with the charter's definition of the work week and the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act. A 1985 U.S. Supreme Court ruling brought state and city workers under the overtime requirements of the act.

The act allows emergency service workers to work 53 hours a week before being eligible for overtime. Firefighters currently average 86 hours a week.

## MAKING HIMSELF HEARD



Joplin resident Carrel Whitaker deposits his punched ballot in the collection box while poll worker Janet Anderson files ballots. Joplin residents voted Tuesday to approve a wastewater treatment fee.

BY T.R. HANRAHAN  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

## Family Y seeking student workers

Missouri Southern students seeking a summer challenge might find one as a counselor for the Joplin Family YMCA's Summer of Adventure Day Camp.

The program offers activities for children in kindergarten through sixth grade, including swimming and water sports, movies, arts and crafts, outdoor activities, and special events and trips.

According to Kelly Green, director of Summer of Adventure, the camp can be beneficial to the counselors as well.

"I work through Missouri Southern a lot," she said. "I try to get education majors and physical education majors. It helps [having college students on staff] because they

have already had some training in working with kids, and it helps them see whether they really want to be teachers."

Summer of Adventure activities run from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday. Green says this schedule can be demanding.

"That's seven solid hours," she said. "You get out there and you do the activities with the kids, so it's really stressful."

According to Green, the job also is highly rewarding.

"It's a lot of fun," she said. "One of my counselors last year told me she couldn't believe she was getting paid to play all day."

Although the program is run by the YMCA, most of that "play time" is spent elsewhere.

"Mostly they don't do anything here at the Y; we try to get them out

and about as much as possible," Green said. "They go swimming, bowling, and skating. They go to Precious Moments Chapel—just field trips all day long."

A new excursion has been added this year.

"We're going to Whitewater and that will be a nice trip for the kids," Green said. "This is the first year we have really had a chance to go anywhere really far away."

According to Green, the Whitewater outing was the outgrowth of another idea.

"I kept begging them to let me go canoeing," she said. "This was their way of saying 'You can't go canoeing, but...'"

Green says the ratio of counselors to children, one to 13, helps insure proper supervision.

"That is lower than the state re-

quires," she said. "We try to let the parents know that they (children) can do what they want because they are well supervised."

Although the children are supervised by the counselors, Green says the day camp is not a babysitting service.

"When we get the kids we treat them like young adults," she said. "They do for themselves. They get their lunches together; they get their things together. All we do is organize things for them to do, and they do them."

Green says the program has grown since last year, and hopes to arrange college credit for the counselors.

"It is working with kids and is basically the same thing as being in the R-8 schools," she said. "Credit would also be an incentive for people to come and work with the kids."

Green says Summer of Adventure counselors help meet the needs of area children.

"Most of the kids we have here are underprivileged kids who can't even afford to do anything, and we have them here for free," she said.

Green said the YMCA will waive the cost of membership for college students who volunteer their time. Current membership fees are \$11 per month for college students.

Cost for the camp is \$42 for YMCA members and \$60 for non-members, but financial assistance is available.

The program is now accepting registrations for all sessions. Persons interested in volunteering their time or enrolling their children may do so at the Joplin Family YMCA, 510 Wall, or phone 623-4597 for more information.

## SANCTUARY FROM THE STREETS



Shona Jones dusts the furniture in the lobby of the Souls Harbor offices. The mission is a non-denominational Christian shelter for the homeless and underprivileged. Jones is the daughter of Art Jones, executive director of the mission. Souls Harbor often employs its residents as a means of rent payment.

## Souls Harbor provides shelter to Joplin's displaced

Homeless problem exists year round, says harbor master

BY T.R. HANRAHAN  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Each night at 9-10, the residents of Souls Harbor Mission return from a daily search for work, or counseling, or a way to survive.

Souls Harbor, 915 Main, is a non-denominational mission for the homeless and the needy. The shelter houses and feeds single men and women and families who have found themselves without a place to stay.

According to Art Jones, executive director, Souls Harbor fills a void. "There is a need that we are meeting in the area that perhaps no one else is either equipped to meet, or has the expertise, or maybe even the [willingness to shoulder the] burden," he said.

According to Jones, the homeless

problem in Joplin is very real but its scope is difficult to determine.

"On any given night, there would be a minimum of 400 or 500 homeless persons," he said. "Now, some of those are visible, like those you would find here in Souls Harbor. And there are those who are hidden and spending the night with a friend or some literally in automobiles or under bridges."

While Souls Harbor helps persons in need, Jones said the problem is continuous.

"It seems like you get one group of people placed and then somebody else or some other family finds themselves in the same situation," he said.

Souls Harbor provided more than 2,600 nights of lodging in March and more than 3,000 in February. The mission also provided more than 8,000 meals each of those months.

The people who find themselves at Souls Harbor reach the mission in a variety of ways.

"During the extreme winter, we go out looking for persons who might

be staying in a car or under a bridge," Jones said, "but generally, the whole community refers people to us. We don't have any problem finding people with need."

Those who find themselves in residence at the mission are housed in men's and women's dormitories for

of 20 beds, the women's quarters house nine, and the mission contains 16 family rooms. According to Richard Smith, assistant director, these beds are in demand whatever the weather.

"We get a lot of business year round," he said. "Sometimes it will

**"You could clothe the naked and feed the poor and give away everything you own, but if it is not done in love then you haven't done anything."**

—Troy Peters, harbor master, Souls Harbor

single persons or in family rooms for married persons and those with children.

The rooms and dormitories often overflow, forcing the mission to convert the chapel area to sleeping quarters for the night.

The men's dormitory area consists

be next to nothing, and then we will be full. I've been here four years and I've seen it (the mission) full in June and July. When companies lay off workers, that affects the numbers, and some people come in for three meals a day."

According to Jones, the public has

a distorted view of the people Souls Harbor serves.

"Some have gotten the perception that we serve only transient people, but this is not true," he said. "The largest percentage of the people that Souls Harbor serves is local people. We work with the poor throughout our community."

Although Souls Harbor is a Christian mission, it is not affiliated with any single religious denomination. It is funded entirely through donations.

Persons seeking shelter are registered with the mission and required to follow various rules. The mission asks those it houses to be in by 8-30 p.m., attend its daily chapel services or a church of their choice, and perform chores around the building.

"We're not authoritarians here; we're trying to help people," Troy Peters, harbor master, said. "You could clothe the naked and feed the poor and give away everything you own, but if it is not done in love then you haven't done anything."

## Students help poll residents for state

BY KATY HURN  
STAFF WRITER

Going door to door may get tedious, but several Missouri Southern students think it's worth it.

Nine students have been surveying residents in certain areas as part of a study being conducted to spot the effects, if any, of living near the substances of lead or cadmium.

According to Dr. Wayne Adams, associate professor of biology, Missouri Southern has contracted with the state health department to complete the project. The test areas include sections of north Joplin, eastern Webb City, Cartersville, Oronogo, and Duenweg. The sections have been singled out as possible locations for lead because they previously existed as mining areas.

"This is part of an expansion of a project that's been going on in Galena (Kan.) now for some time," said Adams. "There have been some fairly high instances of illnesses over in the Kansas area."

Students participating in the project have been compiling background data on residents, such as who lives in each house and the ages of the individuals. Blood samples of a random group of the residents will be taken in June and July, strictly by consent. A control group of people who do not live in the immediate study area also will be selected.

According to Adams, lead can enter the body through ingesting any dust that contains it, or even more rarely, through consuming contaminated water.

"The purpose of this is to check out the areas and see if there is a problem," said Adams. "Lead poisoning is a real problem, and it's really acute among children."

Participating students are being reimbursed, receiving \$5 an hour for their efforts. Though the money is an incentive, some of the students have a genuine interest in the project.

"Lead in low levels can cause neurological and bone formation problems in children," said Monty Breckenridge, a senior biology major.



## Instructor dances way through life

Hernandez plays small part in movie

BY MARK POELKING  
CHART REPORTER

**D**ance, dance, dance. That is how Barbara Hernandez, instructor of physical education, spends most of her free time. "I've spent all my life in dance," Hernandez says with a grin.

Showing her love for children, she has enjoyed teaching dance, ballet, and gymnastics. Teaching 10 years in public schools, she tried hard to create a positive, loving image for each child.

The filming of *Steel Magnolias* was an exciting time in Hernandez's life. She and her daughter spent three weeks on location in Louisiana during the filming.

Their part in the movie consisted of playing characters in the wedding reception scene. "It was quite exciting," said Hernandez, leaning back in her chair.

Glancing around her office, one can see memorabilia of her fond admiration for ballet as well as her first paycheck from the making of *Steel Magnolias* that is framed on her office wall.

Working with different people during a major movie production is something I'll never forget," she said.

It was really fun being made up and watching what exactly goes on behind the scenes of a motion picture.

Hernandez, born in Alexandria, La., resided there most of her life. She taught physical education at Northwest Louisiana State Univer-

sity. After moving to Carthage, she became a physical education instructor at Pittsburg State University.

After two years at PSU, Hernandez came to Missouri Southern and took a similar position.

She is pleased because "dancing with a shorter community Southern is more closely knit, it really has a family-type feeling."

Hernandez, who has a master's degree in physical education, plans to further her education with an education degree. She is undecided as to the type of degree at this point.

Being married and having one daughter, Hernandez understands parents' frustration over their children's problems.

Parents need to get involved and help their children," she said. "I was at everyday when teaching in the public school system in Louisiana."

Hernandez stresses the "little things." She is interested in supplying love and self-esteem for her students, young and old alike.

The best advice I could give to physical education instructors in general is you must love children and have an extremely high tolerance level."

Her first year at Southern is going well. She says everyone, faculty and students, have been nice and helpful.

My colleagues have offered me more help than I know what to do with. They've been great," she said.

She is impressed with the conduct of her students. "They seem to have the right motivation."

## DANCING IN THE MOVIES



Barbara Hernandez, instructor of physical education, has been dancing nearly all her life. She even played a small role as a dancer in a wedding scene in the motion picture *Steel Magnolias*. Hernandez has her first paycheck from the movie framed on the wall in her office.

## HE'S GOT HIGH EXPECTATIONS



Blake Wolf, associate professor of law enforcement, graduated from Missouri Southern and received his doctorate from the University of Arkansas. Wolf then came back to his alma mater to teach.

## Southern grad returns to teach

BY MIKE PETERSON  
CHART REPORTER

**H**aving received a criminal justice degree from Missouri Southern and his doctorate from the University of Arkansas Dr. Blake Wolf arrived at Southern with high expectations.

Wolf, a Joplin native, is a new addition to the full-time teaching field. He is a former police officer in Joplin and a former police officer in Springfield.

He says his past experience as a police officer has helped him in his teaching. "I've been able to relate to my students in a way that I wouldn't have been able to if I hadn't been a police officer."

He says he is "in the right place" and that he is "doing what I love to do." He says he is "in the right place" and that he is "doing what I love to do."

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I have given advice mostly on minor traffic violations as this is the only violation most Southern students seem to get in frequently."

Wolf praised Southern's "strong criminal justice program."

That's good because, as a Southern grad, I was able to get a degree from a Southern college better than Missouri State," he said.

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Bonus as a legal attorney, has been an associate prosecutor in Jasper County for the past five years.

"I had a strong desire to attend law school and obtain my doctorate in the field since I was 16 years old. The excitement and the fact that I would be helping people was quite appealing to me."

With both my parent, being school teachers, it had an effect on me becoming a teacher," Wolf said.

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## Frequent flier lands teaching skills at Missouri Southern

BY BRYAN MEARES  
CHART REPORTER

**D**r. Thomas Rohrer, an appropriate Missouri Southern international program. He was an instructor in New Zealand before taking his current position as assistant professor of business here.

Rohrer spent two years teaching and earning his Ph.D. at the University of Auckland, New Zealand. He spent part of those years shuffling between the U.S. and New Zealand.

I earned 220,000 miles on United Frequent Flyers," he said, "enough for four or five freebie round-the-world-trips."

Originally from Pennsylvania, he graduated from Gannon University in 1965. Rohrer went to New Zealand while earning his master's degree at the University of Toledo. During his stay in New Zealand, the University of Auckland offered him the chance to earn his Ph.D. as he taught at the university. Seizing the opportunity, Rohrer "picked up the family and went."

New Zealand, an English commonwealth nation, maintains a distinctly British flavor, according to Rohrer.

"This is New Zealand, more British than Britain," he said.

According to Rohrer, New Zealanders are more reserved than their North American counterparts. There are also vast differences in the educational systems. The British commonwealth uses the Oxford system. Typically involves a large lecture class of

New Zealanders is more generalized than in the U.S.

Currently, they are moving for greater integration of cultural material, said Rohrer. A Ph.D. in management and accounting reflects a blending of two subjects. This is a significant change in the United States because of the innovation, he said.

**"It was good for him to go international because the United States is no longer domestic, like it once was. We're in a world stage now."**

—Dr. Thomas Rohrer, assistant professor of business

about 450 students that meets once or twice a week. Afterward, the class breaks into smaller formal groups of four or five.

Rohrer believes the Oxford system provides a greater chance for subject matter retention. In most locations implementing the Oxford system, students have no need to be employed because their education is free. Also, courses run all year instead of ordinary semester classes.

Typically, courses taught in

to New Zealand as the laboratory of the world.

As a reflection of his experience abroad, Rohrer has modified the system. Combining both the Oxford and American styles, he is currently testing a new way to improve his students' world achievement.

Rohrer wants to improve the style of allowing his students to be prepared for class. One way he does it is by assigning a separate function for each day.

One day a week is assigned to do homework, Rohrer said. This gives them "opportunities to prepare."

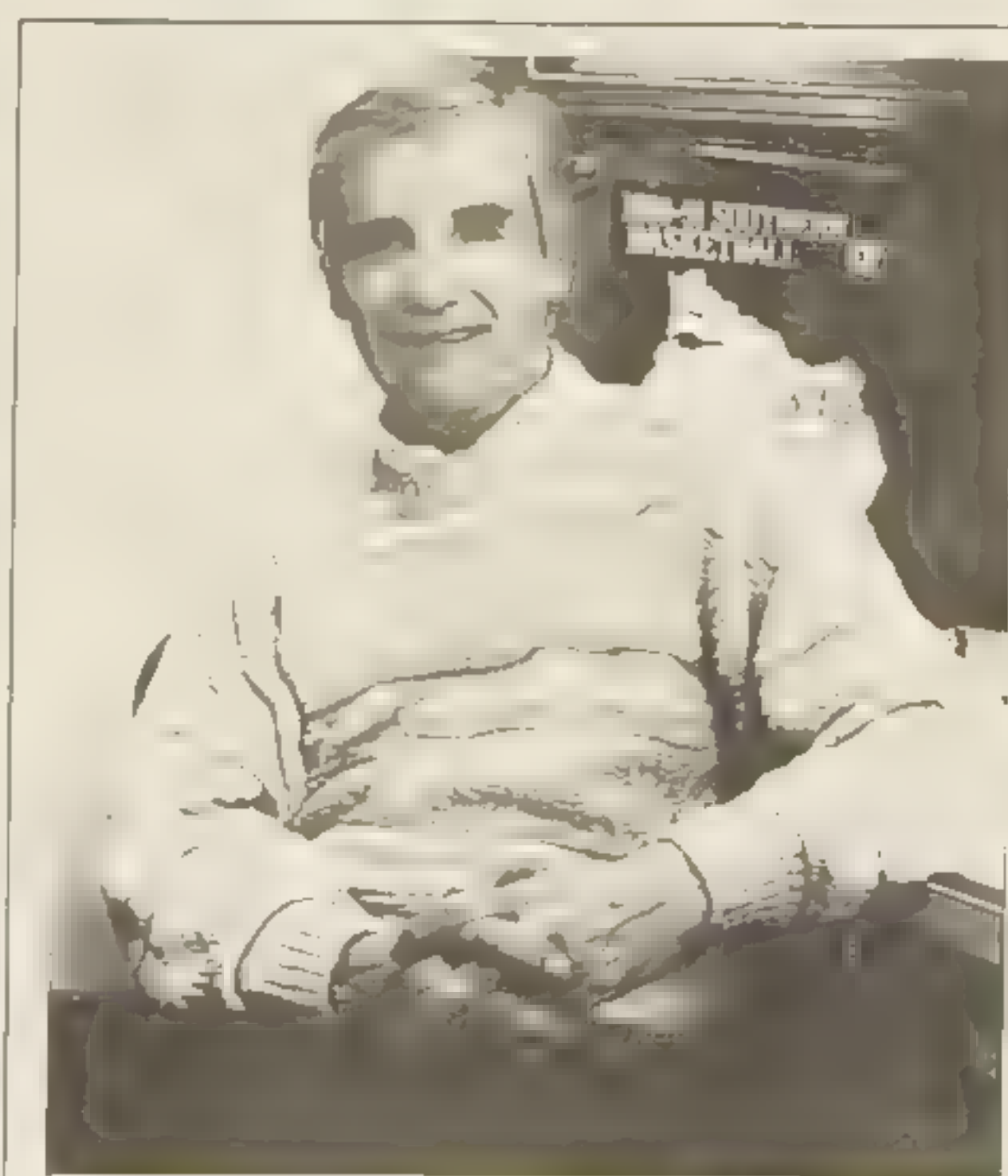
With homework done only one day a week, he has increased the students' participation. Rohrer has increased that homework to 30 percent greater national completion of homework and also added a 10 percent improvement in grade-point average.

His arrival at Southern was motivated by his family and his home. When not working, his hobbies include travel and volleyball. Rohrer also enjoys spending time with his son.

He has been at Southern since August 1990. He has been at Southern since August 1990. He has been at Southern since August 1990. He has been at Southern since August 1990.

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Dr. Thomas Rohrer



# Baseball Lions rank fifth in nation

BY ROD SHETLER  
SPORTS EDITOR

The baseball Lions are in a hot streak right now. It's an understatement. The team, after starting the season 0-11, has gone 10-1 in its last 11 games. Each of the last four wins came in 10-game sweeps by Missouri Western in March.

Southern is riding another seven-game winning streak and tied for fifth in the NCAA Division II national rankings, leaving Tuesday

I think the main thing with our right now has been us getting on top of team early in the game and junior third baseman Bryan Larson. Our pitchers have come in and pitched down quickly and we have been able to get back up and win some more runs.

The run has been the least of Southern's problems up to this point. The Lions have outscored their opponent, 129-120 in averaging one run per game while holding opponents to just over three. Larson said the surge with a .722 average (26

for 30) and 11 RBIs the last week. Coach (Mike) Hagedorn has been working with me a lot lately helping me not to try and pull everything and to just hit where it's pitched, Larson said.

The Lions have dominated the three tournaments they have hosted this season. Southern swept the three-game MSSC Joplin Classic, the five-game Mutt Miller Classic, and six of seven games in the Leroy Wilson Classic. The Lions also are undefeated in the MIAA at 6-0 taking three games each from Southwest Baptist University and the University of Missouri-St. Louis.

This is the first year there have been no holes in our lineup that pitchers could get to by pitching around other players, said senior left-hander Ken Grundt. "People who aren't supposed to be hitting are hitting well for us."

One of those players on fire late in junior catcher Kevin Koch. Last

year, his first in a Lion uniform, Koch finished the season with an average of .205. This season he is batting over .300.

"I feel a lot more confident this year than I did last season," said Koch. "Last year I felt like the new kid who had a lot to prove, and I wasn't nearly as successful as I wanted to be. I personally had some doubts about myself, and I'm sure the other players did too."

The Lions who moved up 10 spots in the national rankings from a week ago, now are tied with Armstrong State (21-9) for fifth.

"The whole team can still improve in a lot of different areas," said Larson. "Our defense and our pitching can still get better. We are fifth in the nation right now. We can be first."

While players were discouraged after the 0-5 start, now the attitude is at an all-time high.

"Team confidence is soaring right

now," said Koch. "You see everyone walking around with big smiles. We still have to play our game, though. The loss to Western proved that we still aren't where we need to be."

Head coach Warren Turner picked up his 400th victory at Southern during the 10-game winning streak. "There have been an awful lot of people involved in those 400 wins over the years," said Turner, in his 15th season at Southern. "We're really coming a long way. I am lucky to have the best coaching staff anywhere around."

The Lions' next contest will be a MIAA doubleheader at the University of Missouri-Rolla at 1 p.m. Saturday. Southern will play the Miners in a single game Sunday.

The Lions will be at home on Thursday, April 11, at Oral Roberts University in a non-conference doubleheader starting at 2 p.m. at Joe Becker Stadium.



NICK COBLE

## NCAA could fall from grace

When it was all over, the lady was singing the tune of Duke by seven, as Mike Krzyzewski's Blue Devils grabbed the national title. Standing before cheering fans, Duke's Brian Davis grabbed a sign "UNLV DYNASTY" was crossed out and replaced with "DUKE DESTINY."

But, as so often occurs in sports, the cheering fans who once rocked the stands have gone home, leaving only an empty arena and memories of glory days long since passed.

National champions will come and go, but the consistent winner will continue to be the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA).

The Final Four by far the NCAA's largest money maker, provides half of its revenue to the organization itself.

The NCAA has long found itself in the unenviable position of overlooking college athletics. As the criticisms of the organization grow louder, many wonder if the NCAA is simply a much-maligned do-gooder in a world of corruption or a bureaucratic monolith grown out of control.

Nearly a century ago, a number of accidental deaths on the football field prompted college presidents to set forth rules to make the games safer.

The Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States was formed, later to become the NCAA, the most powerful sports governing body in the nation.

Early rules were quite simple. Certain plays were outlawed, including the act of hurdling a football play in which a small back literally was thrown over the line of scrimmage.

In the 80 years since, the rules have grown and grown; today's NCAA rulebook is 400 pages and steadily getting fatter.

New rules are passed annually at the NCAA convention. Many question whether the mostly middle-class white males are qualified to pass rules affecting the lives of student-athletes, a large percentage of whom come from black, low-income families.

How can coaches stay within the framework of ever-changing, ever-increasing rules that are often open to interpretation?

In Don Yaeger's new book, *Undue Process: The NCAA's Injustice For All*, former NCAA investigator J. Brent Clark said,

"Give me six weeks, and I can get any college in the nation on probation."

"Everyone is guilty—there are only varying degrees of guilt. So if you can't get a school for a major violation, you just get them for a bunch of minor ones and say that shows the school is out of control."

There are numerous ways in which the NCAA can increase its effectiveness and fairness. If it indeed is interested in equal justice toward its members, here are a few suggestions:

■ Give due-process to schools under investigation. The current system does not allow the tape recording of proceedings or the use of a court reporter. The NCAA seems happy with the evidence provided by its investigator's sketchy notes, while those under investigation disagree.

■ Live up to your tax-exempt status. The NCAA should apply more of its \$98 million annual tax-free budget toward the things it is supposed to stand for: compliance and enforcement, instead of squandering it on first-class airfare and no-interest mortgage loans for its top executives.

Like the ever-expanding bureaucracy which makes up the U.S. government, I have found another Big Brother, and its name is the NCAA.

The NCAA may find it wise to re-evaluate its priorities, else those which it governs may grow weary and rebel, and the once-powerful will fall from grace.

## HIGH FIVES ALL AROUND



The Lions' Bryan Larson gets congratulated after belting a home run in a win over UMSL. The team is ranked fifth in NCAA Division II.

## WILD PITCH



Southern's Tony Tichy has to scramble to get away from a wild pitch Sunday's game against UMSL.

## Runners begin outdoor season

BY NICK COBLE  
STAFF WRITER

The track team jumped into its outdoor season on the heels of spring break, traveling to the March 23 Pittsburg State All Corners Meet.

In his first shot at the 3,000-meter steeplechase, sophomore Joe Wood took second (9:55), followed by Allen Moss (fourth, 10:20). In the 1,500, Kevin Martin finished second (3:58), followed by Jason Riddle (third, 3:59) and Kern Sorrell (eighth, 4:08). In the 300-meter, Sean James took fourth (22.96).

For the Lady Lions, Debbie Williams took first in the 800 (2:23). In the 1,500, Williams took second (4:55), followed by Donna Boleski (third, 5:01). Boleski also took fourth in the 5,000 (18:43) and Brendu Booth was third in the 3,000 (11:22).

"We're working through these meets; their legs are a little tired," said coach Tom Rutledge.

"Everyone knows that it will be difficult to win conference because of our depth, but we can have some success and fun doing it."

Southern hosted its first meet of the season Saturday. The MSSC Crossroads High School Invitational brought 840 area high school students to campus, representing 22 teams.

## Extra-inning mistake proves costly

Softball team hopes to hang on to Division II 7th-place ranking

BY TR HANRAHAN  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

With the toughest part of their schedule still ahead, the softball Lady Lions are looking to improve their mental edge and remain among the national elite.

Southern, currently ranked seventh in NCAA Division II, stand 19-3 overall and a perfect 5-0 in the MIAA. But head coach Pat Lipira says the team should be 21-1.

"We've lost three games this year and of those three, in only one should we have been beat," Lipira said.

That's a good feeling because we know that there isn't anybody out there who couldn't beat us.

Two of Southern's losses were in Central Missouri State University and the third came Tuesday when the Lady Lion fell 5-4 in extra innings to Northwestern State University in Tahlequah, Okla.

The loss, the first of a doubleheader, was one Lipira said the team

should have won.

"We were down 3-0 in the first inning," she said. "After that we pretty well shut them down. We tied it up in extra innings and made an error on a bunt. The only error we made in the game was in the tie-breaker, and it hurt us."

I don't think it should have gone into extra innings, though. We should have won it before then.

The Lady Lions turned their fortunes around in the second game, however. Southern won all it would need in the first inning by collecting five runs in the frame en route to a 7-4 victory.

Northeastern will have an opportunity to exact some revenge when it meets Southern tomorrow in the opening game of the U.S. Cellular Classic at Lea Kungle Field.

New NCAA rankings will be released later today and, according to Lipira, they are important to the club's post-season hopes.

Obviously, we want to win the conference," she said. "If we don't win the conference we still have a

chance at post-season play if we are ranked, so one of our goals is to be there."

"You've got to play ball to be there. If we do the things we did yesterday, we won't stay ranked."

Lipira said depth is among the qualities that will keep the club in the national rankings.

"One thing that is good about this team is a strong bench," she said.

"One thing that is good about this team is a strong bench. We have very good hitters who can come in and pinch-hit and people who can come in and base run. We have people who can come off the bench and spark us."

—Pat Lipira, Lady Lions' softball coach

the MIAA provides good competition as well.

None of it is easy, she said. But I'll watch our conference up with regionals. It depends where they end you. Last year we went down to Florida and it was very comparable to our conference. Our conference competition could very well be as good as regionals.

Lipira said the April games are

"We have very good hitters who can come in and pinch-hit and people who can come in and base run. We have people who can come off the bench and spark us. That's something that we really didn't have last year."

According to Lipira, looking ahead to the post-season has its place, but

vital to the team as it begins to discover its potential.

What we've done in March is show ourselves what we are capable of doing," she said. "Now we know what we can do. In April we have to do it."

Post season play begins with the MIAA Championships April 26-27.

## Lady Lions in thick of MIAA tennis race

BY CHRISTOPHER CLARK  
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Tennis coach Bodine's first priority was to improve last year's dismal 4-13 record. She and her players have done that. And then some.

Bodine's squad sits in a halfway through the season and time itself in the thick of the MIAA race. Southern's only losses have come in the hands of pre-season favorite Northwest Missouri State University and the University of Alabama-Birmingham, an NCAA Division I team.

In recent weeks, the Lady Lions have handed defeat to Central Missouri State University and upset Northeast Missouri State University, another MIAA favorite.

Rain washed out yesterday's match against Washburn University. It has been rescheduled for April 17.

Bodine's squad sits in a halfway through the season and time itself in the thick of the MIAA race. Southern's only losses have come in the hands of pre-season favorite Northwest Missouri State University and the University of Alabama-Birmingham, an NCAA Division I team.

That would be awfully bold," said Bodine, who took over a team that finished last in the MIAA with a 0-9 record. "The coaches around

the conference are saying that we're a real surprise."

Sarah Poole, the Lady Lions' No. 1 player, is 7-3 in singles play. Melissa Woods, No. 2, is 5-2. The pair have combined for a 6-3 doubles record.

Phillis Woods, the squad's No. 5 singles player, is the biggest surprise of the season, posting a 10-0 mark. Woods is 52 years old.

"I'm just really excited about the depth of our team," Bodine said. "We've been real successful all the way."

Behind the younger Woods on the

ladder are No. 3 Diane Hoch and No. 4 Maria Curry (6-4) and the other Woods, Rhonda Norcross (5-1) and Angie Mayberry (3-1) share the No. 6 position.

The team's road to the regular-season crown is by no means clear, as it must face Northwest Missouri once more, as well as Northeast. The Lady Lions have yet to play Washburn or Lincoln University, two teams also considered strong contenders for the MIAA title.

"The schedule is not going to get any easier," Bodine said. "We'll just have to wait and see."

fully, the short game will come around.

Southern's next test will be Monday and Tuesday at the Missouri Intercollegiate Tournament in Osage Beach.

Cox says the team will work to improve its short game, but it's limited in the help he can give the golfers.

"Putting is such an individual thing," he said. "I can stress a few basics like alignment and removing the fear of missing, but improvement is really up to them."

When working on our putting, chipping, and sand-trap shots. Hop-

Jewell College, in 10th place, one stroke ahead of Pittsburg State.

Sophomore Jon Anderson led Southern's golfer with a two-day effort of 76-77 for a total score of 229. Anderson finished the tourney 12 strokes off the pace set by medalist Steve Sawtell of Drake University.

Following Anderson for Southern were sophomore Mike Crain and freshman Trent Stiles with 239s, sophomore Chris Claassen at 242, and Chris Friedenburg with a 243.

Drake also took the honors in team competition, besting second-

place Southwest Missouri State University by six strokes. Drake's two-day team total was 904, compared to Southern's 54-hole total of 944.

Cox says the team will work to improve its short game, but it's limited in the help he can give the golfers.

"Putting is such an individual thing," he said. "I can stress a few basics like alignment and removing the fear of missing, but improvement is really up to them."

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## Putting off track for Lions' golfers

Drake's Steve Sawtell, a two-time All-American, led the team with a 229. According to Bill Cox, head coach.

"We lost at least 15 strokes on putting at the Midlands [Invitational in Liberty, Mo.]," Cox said. "I'm pleased with the way our putting has improved since the Midlands. We were 15 strokes off the pace in that tournament. We were 15 strokes off the pace in that tournament. We were 15 strokes off the pace in that tournament."



# THE CHART

SECTION B

MISSOURI SOUTHERN STATE COLLEGE

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1991

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## Even in the Bible Belt

## Drugs pervade every inch of society... including Missouri Southern



# Drugs' effects: images and crashes

## Varied effects of substances take their toll

BY CHRISTOPHER CLARK  
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

The highs are so incredible one anonymous drug user said, that it's hard to believe anything as pleasurable could be against the law.

But those same drugs—which can cause feelings of immense pleasure and create images of spectacular surroundings—can take someone down as quickly as they took that person up and keep that person down for what can seem like a lifetime.

"A person can never be a non-addict," said J. Lee Hoffman, program director of Tri-State Counseling, an out-patient therapy center in Joplin. "Once an addict, always an addict."

Hoffman, who five years ago found himself in the clutches of numerous drug substances (he called himself a "poly-drug user"), said he doesn't have the cravings he once had. That, however, does not translate into a safety of recreational use. Abusing, quitting, and re-starting recreational use does not work, he said.

"You can't do it," Hoffman said. "The odds are such that you're not going to make it."

But what about the actual affects of drugs? How do they make a person feel? Here is a partial list of society's popular illegal, prescription, and over-the-counter drugs and their affects:

■ **Alcohol** (beer, juice, sauce, brew, vino) intoxication, difficulty focusing, passive or combative behavior, gradual development of dysfunction.

■ **Marijuana** (dope, weed, herb, grass, pot, hashish, hash, Mary Jane) rapid, loud talking and bursts of laughter, stuporous behavior, forgetfulness, feelings of euphoria, feeling that "all is right with the world."

■ **Stimulants** (amphetamines, cocaine, speed, bennies, ups) dry mouth and nose, bad breath, frequent lip licking, argumentative attitude, excessive activity, increased fervor, runny nose, cold or chronic sinus problems, nose bleeds (for cocaine users).

■ **Depressants** (barbiturates, ludes, tranquilizers, downs) symptom of alcohol abuse with no alcohol odor on breath, slurred speech, lack of facial expression.

■ **Heroin** (H, Dougie, junk, smack, dope, ease, O, narcotic) Euphoria, apathy, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting, slurred speech and even spontaneous erections.

■ **LSD or Acid** (fascination with ordinary objects, heightened color responses to color, texture, contours, music; heightened body awareness, vision depth, distortion, feelings magnified (love, lust, hate, joy, anger, pain, terror, etc.) projection of self into dreamlike images, examples: "pulling bugs out of sky," tracers) experiences of birth, death, and incarnation.

■ **PCP** (angel dust, hog, rocket fuel, peace pill, dust) increased blood pressure, sweating, lethargy, altered body image, altered perception of time and space, excessive paranoia, catatonic immobility (in

extreme cases).

■ **Inhalants** (glue, vapor, solvents, propellants, "easy," "rush," "poppers") substance odor on breath or clothes, poor muscle control, preference of group activity to being alone.

As expected, all of these drugs are available in the area, say counselors and users. One of the most common myths about the drug culture, according to both users and counselors, is that all drugs—alcohol included—are addictive. There are only a few drugs—crack cocaine and alcohol among them—which can initiate immediate physical dependence, they say. Still, many drugs that are often considered among the most dangerous by society—LSD, PCP, and marijuana—are not addictive, Hoffman said.

"For those drugs, the body can only take so much before it begins to say no more," he said. "Those are unlike alcohol and cocaine when you can feed the body so much over a period of time and build up a tolerance and develop a need."

Alcohol remains the No. 1 addictive substance, Hoffman said, because of its legality and accessibility. Younger substance users who abuse alcohol often are involved in poly-drug use also as they work to support their habits.

"Younger people, the poly-drug users, will use anything they can get their hands on that will give them a trip," Hoffman said. "Cocaine, alcohol, marijuana, mushrooms (a hallucinogen); anything that will give them a trip."

Contributing to alcohol's notorious ranking as perhaps the worst addictive drug is its withdrawal

symptoms. Excessive irritability, insomnia, and hypertension are among alcohol's more gentle withdrawal symptoms, many experts say.

"Alcohol is the worst drug in the world to be addicted to," said Hoffman, who added that alcohol abuse is abundant in this area because of a limited number of social situations that don't involve alcohol.

A person's choice of abused substance is often determined by age, economics, social or ethnic group, peer pressure, and other personal and societal factors, Hoffman said. Cocaine abuse, for example, is associated more with adults because of its high cost, while less expensive substances (i.e. inhalants) are more popular among younger people.

## The device of drugs

BY CHRISTOPHER CLARK  
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

It's not permissible by law to smoke it, shoot it, or inhale it, and it's against the law to buy the equipment to smoke it, shoot it, and inhale it.

Well, technically anyway.

Under Missouri law, the sale of tobacco paraphernalia is legal, something that frustrates drug opponents because the law often is skirted by drug users who buy and use the devices to smoke marijuana and use other drugs. The user—both legal and illegal—registers big money for paraphernalia sellers statewide.

Several stores, located in the more populous areas—Kansas City, St. Louis, even Springfield—sell devices often associated with illicit drug use. Popular items found in such stores are marijuana pipes or "bongs," an elaborate tobacco pipe which utilizes water to cool the tobacco smoke. The bongs are popular among

frequent marijuana users.

Pipes, "roach clips" (a device used to hold the small end of a marijuana cigarette while smoking), and rolling papers are among the devices often found at these stores, which usually keep their stocks low profile.

One store in Joplin, Come Together, takes a different approach by prominently displaying paraphernalia. Store operators insist the paraphernalia is "intended for tobacco and legal herbs." The manager on duty when contacted by *The Chart* requested that she not be identified. She said Come Together is keeping within the law by selling the paraphernalia for tobacco use.

Many such stores contacted by *The Chart* maintain they are selling the paraphernalia strictly for legal tobacco use, though at least one student here has said that bongs, pipes, and other marijuana-smoking devices are purchased at these stores.

## About this issue:

The drug war, as declared by President George Bush, has seen its battle lines drawn on almost every front imaginable. From the televisions in our homes to the schools where we educate our youth, drugs has become the topic of choice for years running. Like it or not.

The goal of *The Chart* was to inform about drugs, instead of setting an agenda, which is easy to do when confronted with the ramifications of drugs. Drugs is one of the prime examples that there are two sides to every issue, and we have tried to present those sides in this special supplement. There are some in this region of the country who believe that drugs is not a problem on the college campus, but they're wrong. Drugs on campus is not a very approachable topic for administrators, but it's one that must be dealt with honestly and with integrity. Glamorizing or advocating drug use is not *The Chart's* aim, but neither is it our goal to be a mouthpiece for the anti-drug effort. Legalities aside, individuals must make the decisions for themselves. We are merely setting the table.

Over the past couple of years, one of the more interesting aspects of the whole issue of drugs sprouted: the legalization (or decriminalization) of marijuana. We asked two *Chart* staff members to share their views on the subject, and we posed the question to two faculty members as well. The opinions appear on pages 10 and 11.

We wish to thank all involved with the supplement, and we thank you, the readers, for giving it a look.

—Christopher Clark, editor-in-chief of *The Chart*

Cover photo illustration prepared by Chris Cox

## Gangs make their way to Missouri

BY ANGIE STEVENSON  
MANAGING EDITOR

From the West Coast to Kansas City and Springfield, descendants of the drug gangs the Bloods and the Crips are making their way close to home.

According to Rick Forest, an officer with the Springfield Police Department, some young black men who have been traced to be loosely associated with Kansas City drug gangs have come into Springfield.

"The L.A. gangs, the Bloods and the Crips, are the pure form," Forest said. "As they moved to eventually reach Kansas City, their names have changed, but their business hasn't."

"Now it might be that they're trying to set up the same type of association here," he said.

Forest said the problem has not yet progressed to the extent of West Coast gang crimes.

"We haven't really seen the gang-type of activities such as drive-by shootings and the taking over of complete city blocks," he said.

What Springfield has seen is an increase in the sale of drugs.

"The thing that came to our attention is the sale of crack and cocaine," Forest said. "This information has been obtained through search warrants, undercover buys, and the help of several people in the black community."

Through cooperation with the Kansas City Police Department, they have been able to identify and form cases on roughly six to eight people who have been traced from the Kansas City gang. The department is aware of another 12 to 20 friends and associates of the core group against which they have not yet formed cases.

Forest said despite the "balloon effect" which seems to be taking place, he thinks they have managed to stunt the potential growth of gangs in the area.

"Maybe I'm the eternal optimist, but I don't see it as a huge problem at this point," he said. "Part of this is because of the cooperation we're receiving from the local community of blacks."

"I feel we were able to catch it in its early stages and shut down a portion of it," Forest said. "The threat

isn't 100 percent gone, but at least we've let them know that we're aware of them. Maybe they'll go back to Kansas City."

Another possibility, although unlikely, said Forest, is that the gangs could move on to the next largest city—Joplin.

"It's one of those things," he said. "If we're fortunate enough to shut them down here, then they might be looking at Joplin."

"But if we don't shut them down, they might be perfectly content to stay on here," Forest said. "It's hard to say. It could go either way, or they could just turn tail and run."

The Joplin Police Department said there is not much for it to do except keep aware of new developments with the situation. No evidence of gang activity has been reported in the Joplin area thus far.

According to an Oct. 28, 1990, article in the *Sacramento Bee*, Los Angeles County's gang population has risen in the last five years from 46,000 to an estimated 90,000 despite an upsurge of anti-gang programs. The city has had trouble dealing with gang-related violence.



# Lab is weapon in drug war

Whittle: overall substance problem has 'gotten worse'

BY STEPHEN MOORE  
EXECUTIVE EDITOR

One weapon in the fight against drugs in this area has been the Missouri Southern Regional Crime Laboratory.

It opened in 1972 along with other labs in Springfield, Cape Girardeau and Kirksville. According to Dr. Philip Whittle, director of the lab and professor of chemistry, the additional facilities were established because until that time, only four labs were in operation in the state.

This, he said, made it difficult for law enforcement agencies to conduct efficient investigations. Whittle said it often took more than six months to get reports back from the labs because of the workload the four labs were forced to handle.

Southern's lab currently serves a 10-county area as well as several law enforcement agencies in southeast Kansas.

Although the facility does lab work in most types of criminal investigations, Whittle said drugs are involved in the majority of the cases. He said in recent years the drug problem in this area has worsened.

"I'm not sure total volume has increased," Whittle said, "but in the sense of harder drugs, I think it's gotten worse."

One of the biggest problems in this area, Whittle said, is the num-

ber of amphetamine and methamphetamine labs in operation. He said the drug manufacturers likely favor the rural location as a means of escaping detection.

If a lab is raided, Whittle said, he may be called to identify the substances being produced. However, if it is a large lab or if the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) is involved, an chemist usually is called from Chicago to work in the investigation.

Although the facility has dealt with crack cocaine, Whittle said it is not as prevalent as in larger cities.

"Most of the cocaine we see is cocaine hydrochloride," he said. "Some of it is pretty pure, some of it has already been cut for street sale."

Whittle said much of the lab's work is in determining the purity of a drug. He said before they are sold on the street, most drugs are diluted with inert ingredients.

In addition to analysis of evidence sent by law enforcement agencies, Whittle said he often is called to testify in court. He said the lab receives more than 40 subpoenas every month.

Whittle also is on call to aid in investigations if needed; however, the lab does not conduct investigations.

"A lab is just a support agency," he said. "It's not like Quincy on television where the lab does everything and solves all the problems."

"We just try to provide answers to

questions," Whittle said.

Despite the emergence of harder drugs in the area, marijuana remains the most prominent substance the lab deals with, according to Whittle. In the last fiscal year, 423 cases involving primarily marijuana were handled by the lab while there were only 122 cases involving primarily cocaine.

According to Whittle, the lab is funded through a combination of sources. The state provides 20 percent while the law enforcement agencies served by the lab make up an additional 55 percent of the yearly budget. Whittle said most of this work is done on a contract basis.

The remainder of the lab's funding is obtained through such sources as clinical drug screens for area hospitals, pre-employment drug screens for area businesses, and some drug screens done for local schools' athletic programs.

According to Whittle, this year's budget is more than \$163,000. In addition, the lab was awarded \$63,000 in grants, \$43,000 of which comes from federal funds set aside by President Bush's anti-drug campaign.

While grants such as these have allowed the lab to be outfitted with "state-of-the-art equipment," Whittle said there still is a need for additional space and personnel.

## SCIENTIFIC CRIMEFIGHTER



KAYLEA HUTSON/THE CHART

Dr. Philip Whittle, professor of chemistry and director of the Missouri Southern Regional Crime Lab, has been instrumental in solving numerous drug cases throughout southwest Missouri.

# DEA attempts to close hemp magazine, but fails

BY STEPHEN MOORE  
EXECUTIVE EDITOR

A stance in support of marijuana decriminalization often has been a hazard in itself, according to an editor at *High Times* magazine.

*High Times* is a New York-based national publication devoted almost entirely to marijuana issues. According to John Holmstrom, executive editor at *High Times*, the magazine supports the legalization of marijuana but does not take a stance on other drugs.

"We support the legalization of marijuana for medical and recreational use, as well as the industrial uses," Holmstrom said. "The magazine supports responsibility in all things."

"We do not support the indiscriminate use of drugs, or the use of drugs by children," he said.

According to Holmstrom, the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) has been trying to shut down *High Times* for a number of years but has been unsuccessful.

Holmstrom said the publication recently was subpoenaed by a federal grand jury in connection with the investigation of a Dutch company which sold marijuana seeds in the U.S. and advertised in *High*



*High Times*'s January issue and an advertisement that appeared in it.

The subpoena later was dropped after the grand jury was able to find only a legitimate business connection between the Dutch company and *High Times* and that no illegal activity was taking place between the two. Pressure from the DEA, however, has been constant according to Holmstrom.

"The DEA is always trying to put us out of business," he said. "It's been an ongoing war since we came out in 1974."

Cornelius Dougherty, public affairs specialist at the DEA headquarters in Washington, D.C., characterized the DEA's position regard-

ing *High Times* as "negative" although he said the intent was not to stop the magazine from printing but rather to curtail its illegal activities.



According to Dougherty, the DEA has "reason to believe" that the magazine was involved in drug activity; however, he refused to elaborate on the nature of the activities.

One method Holmstrom said the DEA has utilized in attempts to silence the publication has been a series of "illegal and unconstitutional" raids of its advertisers.

Known as "Operation Green Merchant," Holmstrom said the campaign "effectively eliminated" the publication's advertising base. Sub-

scription rates went up; however, and the publication survived, a fact which "is infuriating the DEA," Holmstrom said.

Holmstrom said there are three basic theories to explain the DEA's efforts to close the publication. The first implicates the CIA in drug smuggling.

"They want *High Times* out of business because they don't want any competition," he said. "The CIA is smuggling drugs so they don't want anybody else on their turf."

DEA officials, however, maintain that this idea is "ridiculous."

Holmstrom said the magazine encourages its readers to grow marijuana for their own use so they do not contribute to the drug trade and its associated crimes. This, he said, puts a dent in the government's business.

"The big boys don't want *High Times* encouraging people to produce their own and not depend on street dealers," he said.

The second theory advanced by Holmstrom is that of a petro-chemical conspiracy. He said oil companies, because of the potential use of marijuana as a fuel and synthetic fiber, do not want it legalized.

The third theory is simply "60s bashing," Holmstrom said. He said to many the magazine represents the

drug counterculture of the 1960s—a period he asserts was not as heavily inundated with drugs as the 70s.

The first wave in the "attack" against *High Times* was brought on by the publication of paraphernalia advertisements in the magazine, Holmstrom said. The latest wave has been brought on by an upsurge in pro-legalization advocates.

Despite the efforts of the government, however, Holmstrom said the movement to legalize marijuana is gaining momentum. To encourage this, the magazine has formed a political action group known as the "Freedom Fighters." It urges readers to contact their representatives about the matter.

Holmstrom said the fastest front for legalization is based on marijuana's medicinal qualities. He said it has been shown to relieve the side-effects associated with chemotherapy and to enhance the appetite of AIDS patients, among other uses.

Another factor in the pro-legalization movement, Holmstrom said, may be the toll the drug war is taking on the public.

"I think the war on drugs may be coming to an end," he said. "I think people are realizing it's a war that can't be won."







# Officer: Joplin's drug problem 'significant'

## Elementary-age students benefit from drug programs

BY JOHN FORD  
STAFF WRITER

At least one police official in Joplin has deemed the area's drug problem as "significant."

Richard Schurman, a lieutenant with the Joplin Police Department, said the problem of drug use in this area has risen within the last 15 years. Additionally, the age of drug abusers has risen, while use among 18- to 24-year-olds has dropped.

"I think it is in a particular age group when we see the most abusers," said Schurman. "Probably in the 30-45 age group. I think it's more prevalent than in any other group."

Schurman said this decline in usage among lower age groups may be due to educational programs which recently have been initiated.

Programs such as the DARE (Drug Awareness Resistance Educa-

tion) program teach kids as far back as middle school about what drugs will do to you, about peer pressure, and about how extensive use of drugs can end your life," Schurman said.

One of the reasons 30- to 45-year-olds continue to abuse drugs, he said, may be that they were among young people using substances in the late 60s and early 70s and continue to use them today.

"I think that probably a lot of the time people in that age group are addicted and just haven't sought help for their addiction," he said.

Schurman said alcohol has become the most abused drug in the area due to its availability.

"There are any number of stores in town that sell alcohol," he said.

In addition to alcohol, other drugs which are prevalent in the four-state area include cocaine, marijuana, amphetamines and LSD. Like alco-

hol, these drugs are not difficult to obtain, Schurman said.

"I think it's no trouble on a college campus to find out who the local pusher is and to make a score," he said. "However, people in [the college] age group are not as into drugs as the same age group was 10 or 15 years ago, and I think that's remarkable."

Schurman said the reason for a decline in drug usage among college students also is an increase in drug awareness education.

"That's what we're working for—that drug use will become less and less of a problem," he said.

However, Schurman said use of LSD, popular during the "Woodstock" era of the late 60s and early 70s, had declined during the 80s but now is making a comeback.

"It's in the re-emergence cycle, but I don't know why," he said. "I

guess because it's cheap."

"It's also extremely dangerous," he said. "Flashbacks can last throughout a person's lifetime. There's a new market of young people out there who have heard about it and may try it."

According to Schurman, many people addicted to drug use support their habit through crimes such as theft and burglary.

"That's what we deal with a lot of the time," he said. "They commit various crimes from stealing items from vehicles to burglarizing a house. And the answer to our question of 'Why did you do it?' is coming out to be more and more 'To support my drug habit.'"

More than 4,000 arrests were made in Joplin during 1990, according to Schurman. Those arrested ranged predominantly in age from juveniles to approximately age 35.

"I don't know if the majority of them were drug-related or not, but some of them did support their habit

through crime," he said.

Schurman estimated that the department makes five arrests for drug possession each week within the city limits. Additionally, 40-50 percent of the arrests were made as a result of another type of violation.

"Out of those five, two to four came about as a result of a routine traffic stop, or as some other violation of the law," he said.

Although many assert that "hard-core" drug use is the problem cause rather than casual use, Schurman said he sees little difference between the two.

"Take, for instance, a drug like crack cocaine," he said. "It is so addictive, with the first use, and by the second, a person becomes physically addicted to it. It is almost imperative to stop the use of it."

Although legalization has been a much-debated topic in recent years, Schurman said he did not think it would have an effect on drug-related crime.

## City offers various treatment facilities

BY KAYLEA HUTSON  
CAMPUS EDITOR

Within the city of Joplin, a number of treatment facilities are available for those suffering from drug or alcohol addiction.

Options range from in-patient care for those needing medical treatment to out-patient counseling.

Among the clinics offering both in-patient and out-patient counseling are Parkside Recovery Center at Freeman Hospital and Ozark Center's New Direction.

According to Larry Black, program director at Parkside, Freeman's facility offers many services for those suffering drug or alcohol dependencies and the problems related to those dependencies.

"People call us [on the 24-hour hotline] for a whole variety of things," Black said. "Sometimes it may be alcohol and drug problems, and sometimes it may be alcohol and drug problems and family."

According to Black, the treatment administered usually depends on the person seeking help. One type of in-patient care, which Parkside offers, does not necessarily deal with those who are suffering from an addiction directly.

"We offer in-patient treatment for people who are experiencing severe emotional problems as a result of living in a situation with those who are dependent," Black said.

The out-patient care offered by Parkside includes day hospital, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day, and the primary out-patient program in which patients attend sessions three week days and on Saturdays.

"We are really flexible in terms of

what we set up for folks in terms of what they do and what they need," Black said.

According to Thom Pflug, director of the Ozark Center's New Direction program, his program is a residential, modified detoxification, treatment facility for alcohol and other drugs.

Pflug said because the New Direction program is located within the Ozark Center, facilities are available to treat multiple problems.

"Someone may have a chemical dependency problem," Pflug said, "and they may also have a mental illness as well, such as manic depression, anxiety."

Pflug said the counseling a person may receive at the New Direction program varies, depending on his or her needs.

"Most of our clients are seen twice weekly by therapists," he said. "We also do a lot of group activities which is one of the treatments of choice in a residential setting."

Pflug said for those who do choose the in-patient treatment, their days are spent in different forms of therapy from 6 a.m. to around 9:30 p.m., which, he said, is a "very intensive program."

Pflug said one type of treatment the New Direction program is using involves the client's family.

"The two things that seem to increase a person's chances for success the first time through are involvement of the family and involvement of the employer," Pflug said, "with the family being the most important."

A client's stay during the in-patient care at New Direction does not usually exceed 30 days, depending on whether he needs detoxification from a drug. According to Pflug, detox can take up to 10 extra days.

## HELPING THOSE IN NEED



CHAS COX/The Chart

Dr. Michael Londe, a counselor for Tri-State Counseling Inc. in Joplin, works with patients in his office. The Center often employs group activities as a method of rehabilitation for the substance abuser.

Another agency, Tri-State Counseling Inc., offers only an out-patient treatment service for those suffering from an addiction.

"An advantage to our program in an out-patient setting is that so many of the in-patient programs are what we call a 'canned program' where you come in and buy this 'can' of treatment," said J. Lee Hoffman, program director of Tri-State Counseling. "Whereas here, we tend to be able to provide a more individualized treatment."

According to Hoffman, a typical treatment for substance abuse begins after an assessment has been made by the staff as to what type of problem a patient has.

"If it is found that they [the patients] have an alcohol or drug problem," he said, "they would be directed to our medical director who have a physical done on them to see what extent of damage has been done to them by the drugs."

After patients have been cleared medically, they participate in a variety of educational programs. Patients also engage in a 12-step program similar to that of Alcoholics Anonymous during an extensive program meeting four days a week, four hours a day, for approximately four weeks, in both day and evening sessions.

"We are ready and able to meet the population's needs," Hoffman

said. "We recognize that Joplin basically has people who work 24 hours a day, and they need to get the help that is available, and not necessarily on an in-patient basis, because if you're an in-patient, then you lose the ability to be a productive member of the workforce."

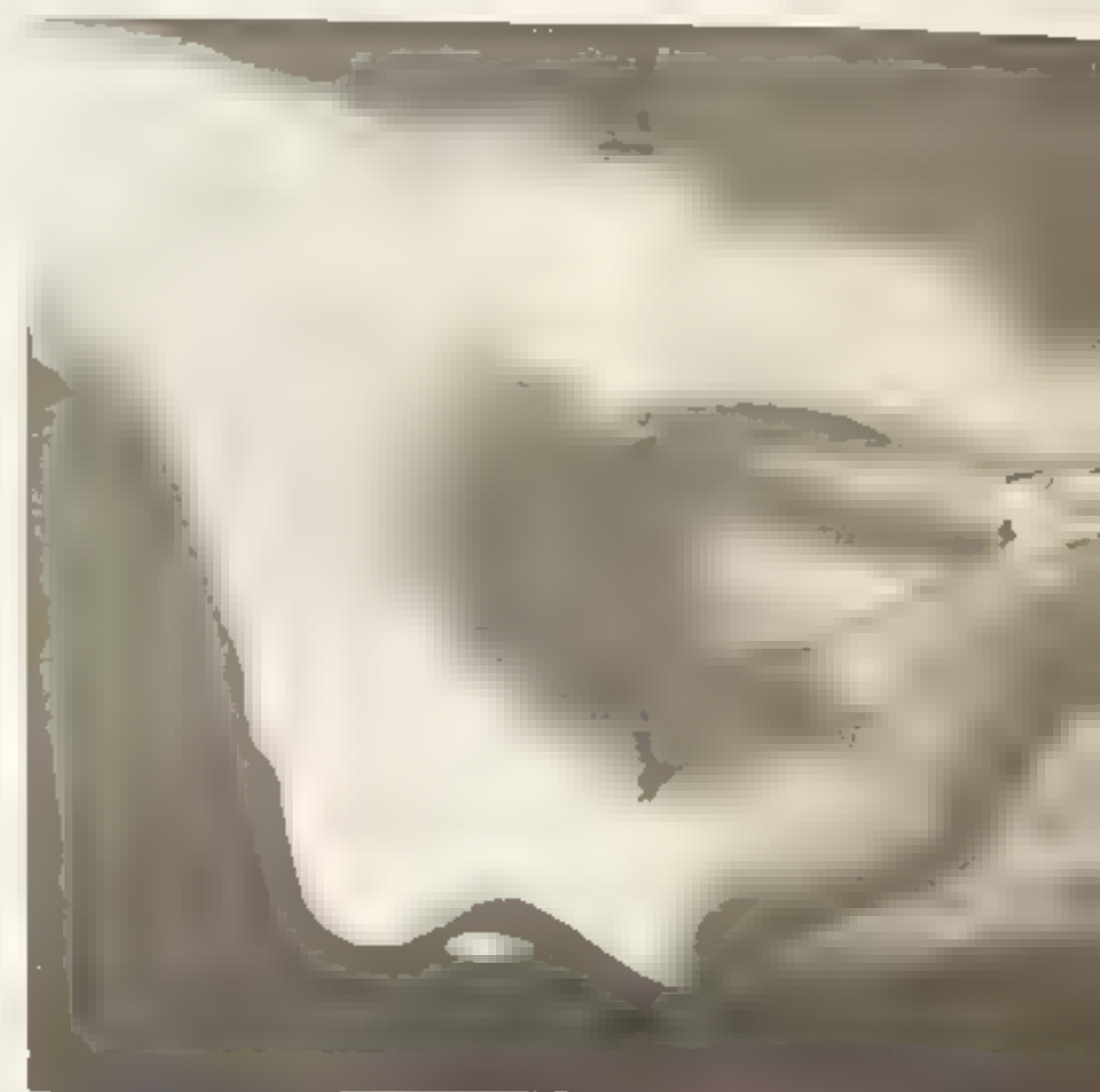
The costs associated with the three programs vary, depending on what the patient is able to pay. Each program has a flexible scale.

For the out-patient care received at Tri-State Counseling, the total cost is \$3,500, but that is flexible since, according to Hoffman, Tri-State is "not in the business of creating stress but relieving stress."



# GETTING HIGH

'I don't care how good your security is. There's still going to be stuff here.'



## Students exter

Steady flow  
eludes tries  
to halt drugs

BY STEPHEN MOORE  
EXECUTIVE EDITOR

While college officials continue the presence of drugs at Missouri Southern, a nearby, on-campus, point-and-click picture.

Missouri Southern students, all living in the on-campus hall, and all regular drug users, speaking in a combination of anonymity and the problem, with a point-and-click picture. One of the students, a sophomore, and a college official, both have a close, as to the extent of drug use on campus.

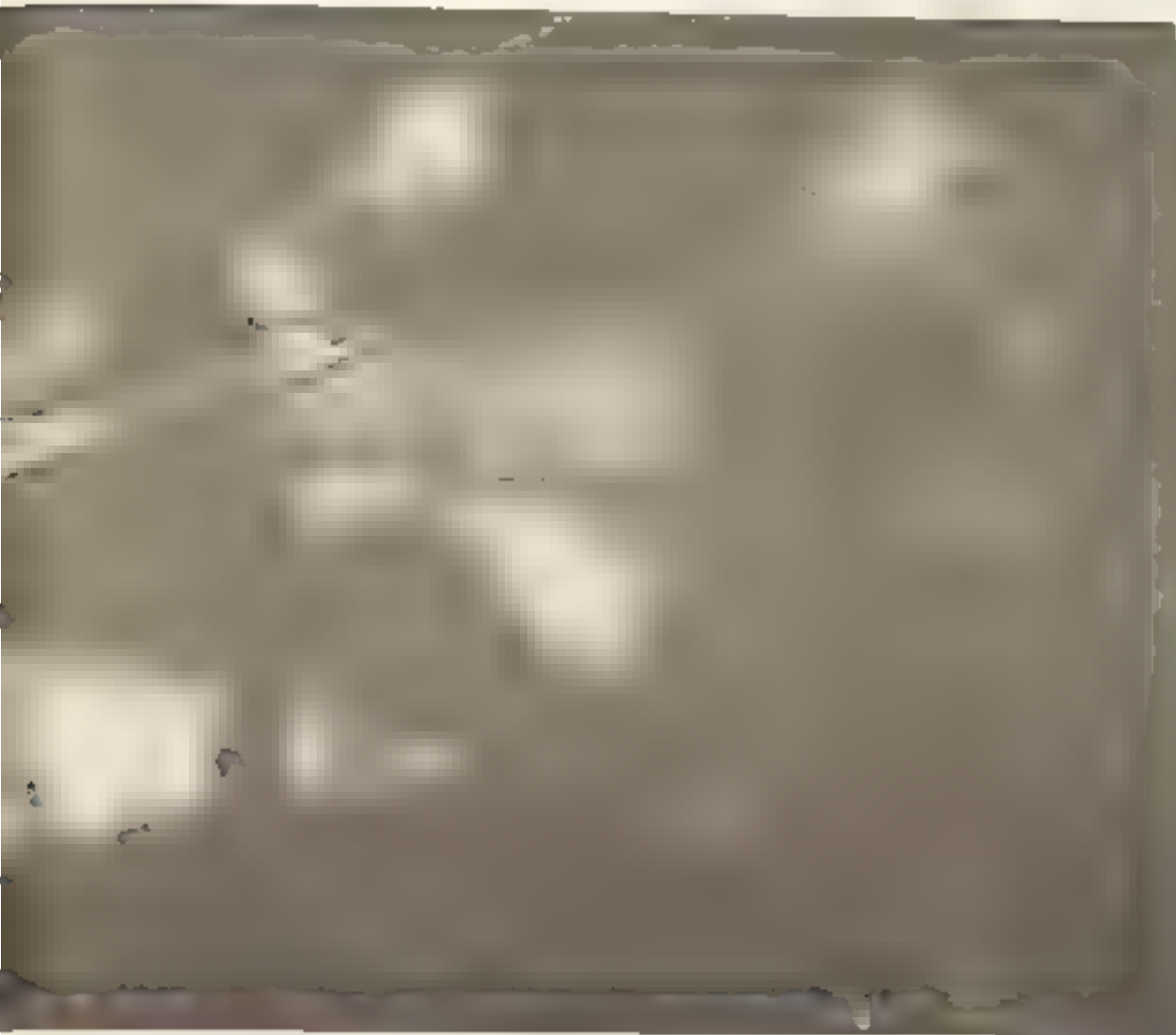
Here, too, there are more than 100 students using drugs in Webster Hall, alone. This, he said, does not include the consumption of alcohol.

The problem also is not limited to marijuana, as, for example, LSD, cocaine, and hallucinogenic mushrooms are not uncommon.

According to one source, a freshman, even crack has found its way to Southern's campus, on a small scale, as well as a variety of inexpensive drugs. In fact, he said, one 30-year-old student is a daily user of







# Students reveal extent of abuse

crank — an injectable variety of stimulant.

Although drug traffic is not as prevalent as its use, according to these students, there is a steady flow of drugs into the campus as students who live out of town and bring them with them after a trip home.

According to the sophomore staff assistants at the residence hall, regularly police the halls looking for signs of drug use, but "drug use seldom occurs. There are no reports, however, is not the solution, according to this student.

"I don't care how good your security is," he said. "There's still going to be a full house."

To avoid detection, these students rarely keep drugs at the dorm.

Among the substances used by the three students are LSD, hallucinogenic mushrooms, marijuana, mescaline, a derivative of the psychedelic inhalant, and some use the counter drug.

Reason for drug use varies among the students, however, they agree that marijuana function well as a tension release.

"Some people drink, I smoke pot," said one of the students. "It's not nearly as bad for you as alcohol."

One of the student described his experience with LSD, saying that while on the drug, inanimate objects have the appearance of breathing. He also said colors are intensified

and he becomes unusually interested in the design and contour of ordinary objects.

"You have to create your own trip," he said. "You see what you want."

After a period of regularly using LSD, this student said he occasionally experiences flashbacks, a recurrence of the drug effects even after he has left his trip.

"I like it because I can sit in class and make myself do it (hallucinate)," he said.

Flashbacks are the best thing about PCP, said one of the students who has tried the powerful tranquilizer only twice.

While under the influence of the lucinogen, the student said, they often draw or look at drawings to enhance the effect of the drug. Watching the driver spin at laundromats and Nintendo game Super Mario Brothers have been used on occasion to boost their trip, they said.

Another effect of prolonged use has been the appearance of permanent "tracers." These are optical illusions which cause the movement of objects to appear smeared. Such permanent side-effects have caused mixed reactions among the group of users.

"I end up doing a lot more than I should," said one of the students.

"I don't do it enough," contend another.

## Reported incidents are nil, officials say

BY STEVE SAKACH  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

**D**espite the fact that the drug use on the college campus is rampant, officials say, no incidents have been reported.

Senior Mike Tiede, who is the chairman of the College Council, said that the College has not had any students involved in drug use on campus and that they have never had to report or report anyone to the Joplin police.

One staff assistant said, however, that the usage is fairly well known in the residence halls and students do sometimes use drugs.

"I have told people I know who are doing them to knock it off," the staff assistant said. "But if you don't see it, there's not much anyone can do. If there is a problem with one person, they will probably just be warned, unless it's real serious."

Bill Bover, chief of campus security, said he has not come across any

incidents of drug usage.

"I have never had that happen at Joplin and I have been here," Bover said. "There have been reports. Occasionally I find beer cans lying around, but that's all I know about."

Dr. John Tiede, senior vice president, said of such incidents there were none to his knowledge since he has been at Southern.

Tiede said the College would notify local police if someone was reported to be using illegal substances.

"Anything determined as a felony would be reported to the Joplin P.D.," he said.

According to Lt. Richard Schurman of the Joplin Police Department, there must be enough evidence of a violation before they can prosecute anyone.

"If someone gives us an anonymous or factual phone call, then that's not enough to make a case—we have to prove the violation," Schurman said. "We investigate them (the College) the same way as

if someone called in and said there was drug use on 15th and Main. Just because it's on a college campus doesn't make any difference."

Tiede said the way colleges handle the reporting of the public any crime that occur on campus may depend upon the seriousness of the crime.

"If someone gets reported for possession, can we handle that through our own judicial system?" Tiede said. "Normally, we have left that to the student judicial service to decide."

That procedure may change somewhat under the new federal campus crime disclosure bill. Reporting crimes that occur on college campuses may depend on whether an arrest was involved, Tiede said.

The law will have to be interpreted before July by Missouri colleges to determine how they can properly comply.

Critics have contended that the new law could result in more college administrations discouraging the reporting of some crimes to police.



Photos by  
Chris Cox



## Programs highlight education

BY JAN GARDNER  
ARTS EDITOR

In order to expose students to the problems of usage and abuse of drugs and alcohol, many area schools are implementing a variety of techniques geared toward education as a means of prevention.

Programs ranging from informative video cassettes to student-taught drug awareness programs are in vogue around the Joplin area. According to program initiator, feedback has been positive.

Hi-Step (High School Taught Elementary Program) used at Joplin High School takes higher-functioning students and brings them to elementary classes to teach the children about the harmful effects of drug and alcohol and to help the children strengthen their self-confidence and ability to make wise decisions.

Hi-Step hopes to make the children aware of controlled substances at an early age in hopes of steering them in the right direction.

Debbie Fort, guidance counselor at Joplin High School, said this type of program is beneficial because it gives the student teachers a chance to learn skills in handling children in addition to learning more about drug and alcohol use.

The high schoolers really start to believe what they are teaching after a while, Fort said.

She said the high school student teachers provide a positive role model for the younger children.

The elementary students really look up to the high school kids, Fort said. "This makes them more receptive to what they have to say."

Along with the Hi-Step program, Joplin High school students are exposed to another program called "Going Straight Toward Drug-Free Schools."

"Going Straight" is an eight module program consisting of units covering different aspects of substance use and abuse by adolescents. Teaching materials include videos, worksheets, charts, and class discussions.

Discussion is the most important part of the program, Fort said.

The programs are implemented in regular classrooms and required courses such as history in order to reach the greatest number of students. Guidance officials also are considering making this program a part of the requisite physical education classes.

According to the program's policy, the purpose of "Going Straight" is to influence students to avoid the use of chemicals, thereby providing a substance-free school environment.

TLC (Transitional Learning Cen-

**E** Please turn to  
**Education, page 10**

## ARM OF THE LAW



Sgt. Ken Kennedy, an officer of the Joplin Police Department, often speaks to Joplin area students about the hazards of drug abuse.

## College implements awareness program

Policy geared toward 'high-risk' groups

BY JAN GARDNER  
ARTS EDITOR

Developed during the summer of 1986, Missouri Southern's alcohol and drug education program is designed to discourage drug use and promote responsible decision making on campus.

According to the policy statement, the objectives of the program are to encourage healthy attitudes and behaviors, provide students in high-risk groups with information regarding the long- and short-term effects of alcohol and drug use, provide students with the necessary skills to help them carry out the decisions they have made in regard to their use or non-use of alcohol and drugs, and show how to effectively handle certain "high-pressure" situations.

The high-risk groups targeted by the program's policy include all incoming freshmen, residence hall students, those in a fraternity or sorority, and intercollegiate athletes.

Incoming freshmen are introduced to the program by pamphlets titled "What Everyone Should Know About Drug Abuse" and "Alcohol on Campus." These are distributed throughout the residence hall and in public lobbies across campus.

The College Orientation classes are the most common avenue to reach incoming freshmen. The films "Reach Out" and "Drinking and Driving" are shown to every class.

Athletes are targeted for additional attention because of the in-

creasing evidence of drug use. The College athletic department provides drug programs to supplement those offered by student services in addition to the institution of a drug-testing program for varsity athletes.

A committee of counselors, instructors, and clergy also has been formed and is available to assist varsity athletes.

"Just because we're a college campus doesn't mean we're divorced from alcohol and drug concerns," said Doug Carnahan, director of student life. "We do have some drug and alcohol referrals and problems."

According to Carnahan, there are increasing efforts being made to make sure students are exposed to the problem.

"With all the information available, there's still a lot of ignorance," he said.

Support groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous also have been developed on campus in response to student and faculty interest.

"It was started by student services, and it evolved from students who came to us and wanted to attend AA, but couldn't because of class conflicts. They wanted to start the groups on campus," Carnahan said.

He said these programs have received positive feedback, not only from the students but from local resources, including John's Regional Medical Center's Hawthorne Center and Freeman Hospital's Parkside Recovery Center.

## Counselor says campus drug use low

BY ANGIE STEVENSON  
MANAGING EDITOR

Hitting rock-bottom is one instance which might bring a drug-user to seek help from Missouri Southern's counseling center, according to Larry Karst.

It varies greatly with each individual, said the counselor. Some people come to us when they realize they've lost control.

Others who have recreationally experimented with drugs have such a guilt complex or a fear that they're going to become addicted, that it brings them to a counselor almost immediately, he said.

While some drug counseling is done at the center, it is of a relatively minor nature, according to Karst. "I personally have never considered that we at Missouri Southern have a serious drug problem," he said. "A lot of the students, of course, drink alcohol, which is probably the most abused drug on this particular campus."

"I'm sure that there are students

here who employ drugs but it's probably a rather low number in comparison to other institutions. Even during periods when marijuana usage was at its height, we were fairly sheltered in that regard."

One reason for this, Karst said, is because the four-state area is a conservative community.

"We are fairly isolated from major problem centers where I would assume most of the drug transactions are taking place," he said. "I'm not saying that it doesn't exist, but at least it's not an apparent problem."

According to a problem category checklist compiled by Dr. Earle Doman, director of counseling, in the fall of 1989, cases at the center were listed with substance abuse, including alcohol, as their primary concern. Seven cases were recorded in the fall of 1990.

Doman said these figures do not include instances in which substance abuse was a contributing factor.

"It comes into play in a lot of categories, including abuse and assault and suicide attempts," he said.

On the average, Karst said, he sees less than one-half dozen students per year in which substance abuse was the singular problem, but that it is more prevalent when other factors are integrated.

"In some instances, personal problems pre-dispose drug usage," he said. "The alleviation of personal problems through the counseling process is in itself a way to work through a drug problem."

If more than counseling and support is needed, the center may refer students to a rehabilitation agency or drug unit. In such cases, counselors believe a person would better be served by a long-term rehabilitation program like Alcoholics Anonymous or Narcotics Anonymous. Both groups have regular meetings on campus.

Doman said such groups may be easier for some students to seek help from than the counseling center.

"Sometimes they know they have a problem, but they don't want to deal with it in this environment," he said. "They are afraid of perceptions

that will be formed if they are seen coming into the counseling center, so they prefer other resources. That's understandable."

Karst, however, said students should not shy away from the counseling center because they fear a lack of confidentiality.

"I can assure the student body of confidentiality," he said. "We're not going to blow the whistle to the administration, unless of course it were a life-threatening situation. Then we have a legal responsibility to respond."

Doug Carnahan, director of student life, said while the College has a recently revised substance abuse policy which requires a drug violation of any sort to be reported to the police, if a student seeks out help, "it is a different story."

"If someone comes to the counseling center, me, or anyone else for help, it will remain completely confidential," Carnahan said.

Karst encourages students who need help to seek counseling.

"If I was a student and I had a problem, I would."



# Bills seek tougher drug stance

BY STEPHEN MOORE  
EXECUTIVE EDITOR

On the state front, several pieces of legislation were introduced early in this year's session as an attempt to strengthen Missouri's stance on drugs.

Sen. Harold Caskey (D-Butler) introduced a package containing 23 provisions for dealing with drug enforcement and crime.

Among these provisions is a measure which would give officers of the highway patrol the authority to apply for and serve search warrants. Under current Missouri law, only sheriff's department officials may do so.

It also contains a provision which would deny certain state-funded scholarships to students who have been convicted of drug offenses unless the student completes a rehabilitation program. Caskey said a Senate committee substitute for the bill has limited the scope of the provision to include only Bright-Flight scholarships.

While many of the provisions of the bill are aimed at bringing Missouri into compliance with federal

law, Caskey said eight of the measures are suggestions made by Gov. John Ashcroft.

According to Yolanda Murphy, a press assistant in the governor's office, tighter drug restrictions have long been Ashcroft's policy.

"He (Ashcroft) has had the drug initiative included in his legislative package every year since he has been governor," Murphy said.

The latest of the governor's proposals were introduced during a press conference in December.

One of Ashcroft's suggestions which is contained within the Caskey bill deals with the reporting of large bank transactions to the department of economic development. The measure is intended to curtail the practice of money laundering.

Another item addresses the use of steroids, classifying the drugs as "controlled substances."

Also included as one of Ashcroft's suggestions is a measure providing for the revocation or suspension of professional licenses for persons convicted of drug violations. Caskey said few states have such a statute.

"Those persons who hold these of-

fices (professionals) are in higher leadership positions and should be held to a standard of zero-tolerance," he said.

Among other provisions of the bill, which are suggestions from the governor, is a measure which would deny public housing to convicted drug users or prostitutes.

Another provision allows for a six-month suspension of the driver's license of anyone convicted of a first-time drug offense. On subsequent convictions, the suspension rises to a period of one year. In addition, a drug education program must be completed before the license is reinstated.

Among other provisions of the bill are measures dealing with hoax bombs, weapons, disturbing the peace, and gang activity. Although many of the parts of the bill deal directly with drugs, Caskey said drugs is only one element.

"The bill itself is a criminal law bill," he said. "Drugs are one element of criminal law."

The bill recently gained passage in the Senate and is being sent to the House for consideration.

Another drug bill which recently

gained passage in the House contains similar provisions as Caskey's legislation. According to Rep. Vernon Scoville (D-Kansas City), the primary sponsor of the bill, the measure was "heavily supported."

Other efforts at the Capitol concerning drug enforcement have not met with success.

A bill sponsored by Sen. Harry Wiggins (D-Kansas City) would have changed the criminal penalty for having a minor in the presence of illegal drug from a class B misdemeanor to a class D felony.

Another bill, sponsored by Sen. Irene Treppner (R-Matthews) would have allowed for drug testing for school bus operators in the state.

A third piece of legislation, sponsored by Sen. J.B. "Jet" Banks (D-St. Louis), would have established a state-wide hotline to report drug violations. All three of these measures are still in committee and are not expected to gain approval unless they are amended onto another legislative package.

According to Murphy, Ashcroft is waiting until the end of the session to see if the passed measures meet his expectations.

## Pro-Con:

### Should marijuana be legalized?

**Pro:** "Prohibition didn't work, and neither will this prohibition on drugs. The only question that remains is the number of people who must die before the public gets the message. Until that time, the winners will continue to be the dealers, and the losers will continue to be the rest of the country."

—See page 10

**Con:** "Considering that the United States right now is in one of the biggest health kicks ever, with everyone watching their weight and cholesterol, by making drugs legal wouldn't the legality just be contradicting that entire train of thought?"

—See page 10

# Group seeks pot legalization

BY PHYLLIS PERRY  
EDITORIAL PAGE EDITOR

From Willie Nelson to a Kentucky gubernatorial hopeful, a growing number of individuals are supporting the legalization of marijuana.

Americans have taken up the legalization cause for reasons ranging from individual freedom to ending prison overcrowding. Some have organized into groups such as NORML, the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws.

Southern student Marcy Offutt, an undecided freshman, said her reasons for seeking legalization deal with the "many benefits" hemp offers to the environment. She began supporting marijuana legalization after reading information provided by NORML.

"I am a big believer in personal freedom," said Offutt. "It's a concern for personal freedom in your leisure time in the privacy of your home."

She also believes there is enough interest in Joplin to start a local chapter of the organization which supports the personal right of adults to grow or consume marijuana or to use by-products of the hemp plant.

Offutt said hemp—an old name for the marijuana plant—is "the greatest biomass on earth," and its uses long have been documented.

According to public affairs pamphlet No. 539 by Jules Saltman, titled "Marijuana: Current Perspectives," colonial plantation owners, including George Washington, grew hemp to provide British ships with rope. Even before colonial times, hemp, or cannabis, was used for oil to mix in

paint, bird seed, clothing, and medicine. Evidence of hemp use dates back 5,000 years.

For asthma, hemp has been used throughout many cultures from the Muslims in India to Queen Victoria's physician in Great Britain.

Throughout the centuries cannabis also has been used as a sedative by Chinese and as an anesthetic by Hindus, as well as for dandruff, constipation, cramps, depression, and migraine headaches by some cultures.

Today, organizations like NORML still believe in the medical uses of cannabis, and modern doctors find that THC, the most prominent drug in marijuana, will help asthma patients by opening the breathing tubes. Probably the most discussed medical use of marijuana today, however, is for glaucoma treatment. Marijuana decreases eye pressure, and the government was sued in 1976 by Bob Randall, a glaucoma sufferer arrested for possession of marijuana. Randall won the suit, enabling him to continue his use.

As for the purported dangers in recreational use of "pot," one NORML advertisement run in magazines such as *High Times* pictures three common American recreational drugs: a lit cigarette, a mixed drink, and a lit "joint." The caption reads: "Ask your doctor which of these is least harmful to your health. Now ask your Congressman why it's illegal."

"The laws against marijuana use are so extreme that physicians are unable to prescribe it to their patients," wrote Mary Lynn Mathre in the January 1991 issue of *High Times* magazine in an article titled "Norml-izer."

In promotional advertisements for the "Freedom Fighters," another pro-marijuana group, hemp's environmental benefits appear in their motto in which they say they are "dedicated to the legalization of hemp for food, fuel and fiber."

"We also know," says Freedom Fighter literature, "that every car in America could be running on non-polluting hempseed oil, and that one acre of hemp will produce as much paper as 4.1 acres of trees."

Country-western singer Willie Nelson, who recently supported Democratic candidate Gatwood Calbraith in a campaign for governorship of Kentucky, said "Hemp is petroleum. Hemp is food. Hemp is clothing. Hemp is paper. Hemp is over 10,000 different things from dynamite to cellophane to rope to canvas. It's a shame that our farmers aren't allowed to grow this again."

Nelson said he believes in the war on drugs, but doesn't consider hemp a drug. He favors education and help for drug addicts with the funds now used to enforce marijuana laws.

"I don't think," said Nelson, "it's [marijuana] for children. I don't think cigarettes, whiskey, or any of those things are for children. I think it's for an adult to make that decision within family in the privacy of his own home."

Nelson, also active in Farm Aid and other agricultural concerns, cited the 12-18 inches of roots depth produced by each hemp plant which can prevent soil erosion and flooding.

In 1987, marijuana was estimated to be a \$16.6 billion per year cash crop in the United States, second only to corn. The top producing state

## HIGH TIMES

Ask your doctor which of these is least harmful to your health.



Now ask your Congressman why it's illegal.

THREE MILLION Americans will be 65 and older within 10 years. For them, the health risks of alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana are a real concern. But what if you're a young person? What if you're a parent? What if you're a child? The risks of alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana are a real concern for everyone. But what if you're a young person? What if you're a parent? What if you're a child? The risks of alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana are a real concern for everyone.

This advertisement, appearing in the January Issue of *High Times*, claims alcohol and tobacco pose greater risks than marijuana.

was California. Before the prohibition of marijuana 53 years ago, the central states had been heavy producers of hemp.

According to NORML estimates, only 50,000 persons had tried marijuana as "pot" when it became illegal on Aug. 2, 1937.

Offutt said the nearest NORML chapter to Joplin is in Columbia, but offices are located in Washington, D.C. and Blackburg, Va., and may be contacted by interested persons.

"They're a good organization, and they have some valid views," she said.



# Legalization only makes matters worse

BY KAYLEA HUTSON  
CAMPUS EDITOR

**L**egalize drugs? Sounds ludicrous, right? But for some, this really is a viable option.

OK, so maybe I am naive, but I do not think it would be possible to legalize drugs. There are just too many problems associated with and caused by drugs.

One argument I have heard over and over again in discussions dealing with the legalization of drugs is that if you legalize them it will stop people from using them, because they no longer will be taboo.

Well, even though I cannot see into the future, I can look into the past and see at least one drug which was legalized, and the consumption definitely has not decreased.

During the 1920s, Prohibition attempted to make the consumption of alcohol illegal. Speak-easies flourished, and so did the black market and organized crime.

After it was determined that Prohibition was not working, the 18th Amendment was repealed and alcohol became legal once again.

However, even after the "taboo" status was taken away from this drug, the consumption clearly did not decrease.

The one sad thing about alcohol's legal status is society's opinion about it. Society



## CON

does not see anything wrong with someone who is addicted to alcohol. Notice the name difference: alcoholic vs. drug addict.

If we make all drugs legal, will this change society's opinion about them also?

Another argument is if drugs are legalized, the crime rate will be reduced.

OK, so there could be some reduction in the crime rate. Drug dealers would not be able to fight each other, or would they?

As it is now, rival dealers constantly fight between themselves. By making drugs legal, the dealers would then have the law on their side and would not have to worry about being prosecuted for their drug crimes. But does this guarantee a reduction of crime? The dealers would no longer have to worry about the police, so the fighting between rival dealers could be increased.

Furthermore, even though the police would no longer be taking up jail space for those who produce or deal drugs, isn't it possible this space could be taken up by other criminals arrested for crimes which could be drug related?

Not all crimes associated with drugs deal with the manufacturing and distribution aspects. Many of the "ordinary" crimes which now occur do so because the person behind them is on drugs. It could range anywhere from a robbery for drug money, to a murder which took place because of an argument over drugs.

Since alcohol has become legal, the number of drivers who are arrested for driving

while under the influence has increased. So much for decreasing crime there.

Another argument is that the price of the drugs will decrease if they become legal. Pro-legalization advocates claim the lower cost would lower the crime rates, because addicts would then no longer have to resort to crime to pay for their costly habits.

Right now, drugs and the prices of drugs are controlled by dealers and other organized crime operations. Making those same drugs legal does not guarantee the price will go down.

The prices of any product usually are governed by supply and demand. The greater the demand, the higher the price, depending on the amount of the supply.

What guarantees do we have that legalizing drugs will decrease the price? Even if advocates for legalization are correct and the street value of drugs does decrease, it does not necessarily mean there will not be a price increase.

Just by past occurrences, I'm sure that the minute drugs become legal Uncle Sam would impose a stiff tax rate, which would definitely keep the costs high. Such a tax rate has been imposed on consumers of tobacco and alcohol—two legal drugs.

Also by making drugs legal, you run the risk of one company or group coming in and forming a monopoly on the drug market. Just look at the countries who are a part of OPEC. They hold a monopoly over the amount of oil produced and sold and control the prices, instead of individual dealers controlling the prices.

If a group of dealers were to meet and form one of these groups, they could control the

amount, and definitely the price, of all of the drugs. All they would have to do is "snuff" out the competition—much like they do now.

Proponents for the legalization claim organized crime would become obsolete if drugs were made legal, but I really cannot see that happening.

Even after the 18th Amendment was repealed making alcohol legal once again, it did not stop the organized crime rings which began during the Prohibition period.

Another argument is based on the idea that drugs really do not hurt anyone else than the person who is consuming them.

I believe this is wrong, since anyone who takes one drink and then goes out and drives home endangers anyone who might be unlucky enough to cross their path on the way home.

Look at how addicting drugs are for those who do take them. If drugs are made legal, wouldn't that just put them in the consumers' hands that much easier?

Considering how easy it is for anyone of any age to obtain alcohol, wouldn't making drugs legal just make it easier for people to also get hold of them?

I haven't even mentioned the fact about how harmful drugs are to a person's body.

Considering that the United States right now is in one of the biggest health kicks ever, with everyone watching their weight and cholesterol, by making drugs legal wouldn't the legality just be contradicting that entire train of thought?

Drugs are extremely harmful. By making them legal, we run the risk of creating more crime and causing more problems than we would solve.

# It's time to end this no-win drug battle

BY STEPHEN MOORE  
EXECUTIVE EDITOR

**M**ention it to most politicians and they'll stand firmly against it. Mention it to most other Americans and they'll likely all have strokes. Yet, it is something that must be considered.

I'm talking about the decriminalization of drugs, a cease-fire in the war, if you will. *High Times* magazine has been a long-time advocate of decriminalization. Willie Nelson supports it, and there's even a Kentucky gubernatorial candidate running on a marijuana legalization ticket.

He will lose, of course, and no one takes the other two seriously. But it is time for



## PRO

mainstream America to let go of the "drugs are evil" facade and take a look at reality. That reality is that there is no end to the war on drugs.

Everyday, someone somewhere dies as the result of drug activity. Sometimes it is a police officer, sometimes it is a drug dealer, and sometimes it is an innocent bystander who just happened to live in the wrong neighborhood. How long will this needless killing go on?

It's not hard to imagine the scenario if drugs were decriminalized. Instead of having to steal to support a habit, an addict simply could walk to the corner drugstore. Instead of meeting in a park to negotiate a buy with some less-than-friendly dealers, the addict could make the purchase in safety without endangering the lives of others.

Nobody is hurt (except the addict), no property is destroyed, and the government gets

a healthy new income source from all the new taxes imposed on the newly legal substances.

In addition to this appreciable drop in crime (as well as stripping gangs and organized crime of their main funding source), the billions of dollars currently pumped into the drug war would be saved.

That money could, in turn, be used for education. That, I think, is where it rightfully should go. No amount of money is going to be able to stop people from doing what they want. The effort should be placed on helping children decide against drug use. Not through coercion, mind you, but through education.

It has been argued that with legalization would come a drastic increase in drug use. I assure you, however, that those who want to take drugs do, and those who choose not to abstain. The fact is, right here in small-town America, despite all of law-enforcement's efforts, I can obtain any drug I desire with minimal effort.

However, through all this talk about reduction in crime and potential for governmental earnings, one point often is overlooked. What

right does the government have to dictate what consenting adults can do as long as the rights of others are not violated?

If I decide to gather with friends and smoke crack in my living room, what business is it of anyone else? Certainly I do not condone drug use by children (or adults for that matter), but if my pursuit of happiness involves the consumption of drugs, I should not be hindered in that.

I can understand the apprehensions of drug-war advocates, and certainly a work force full of drug-users could not be good for the GNP. But it is time to look at what is the lesser of two evils.

Prohibition didn't work, and neither will this prohibition on drugs. The only question that remains is the number of people who must die before the public gets the message. Until that time, the winners will continue to be the dealers, and the losers will continue to be the rest of the country. It's time for politicians to silence their vote-getting battle cries and take a hard look at what is best for this nation's people.

## Education/From Page 8

ter) also plays a part in the Joplin school district as a place where students are referred after severe disciplinary problems or violations of school policy. The center sees many cases per week, including those pertaining to drug and alcohol possession or use.

A report showing the number of TLC participants in categories of

violations ranging from fireworks to profanity has shown a decrease in drug and alcohol abuse among high school students, but a substantial rise in the number of junior high referrals.

TLC assignments as a result of drug use at the high school level have dropped from 21 in 1988-89 to 19 in 1989-90. The junior high has reported a rise from four referrals to

22.

"The junior high rate has skyrocketed," Fort said. "The reason may stem from an increased number of dances they are holding in the junior high."

"It seems that every time there is a dance, that is when we have the most problems with drugs and alcohol," he said.

Denise Mounts, guidance counselor at South Middle School, said the sixth- and seventh-grade students are interested in the programs used at the school.

"Most are just starting to be pressured," she said. "They're just now getting to go to the mall on Friday nights."

At the sixth-grade level, the mid-

dle school has DARE (Drug Abuse Resistance Education), an 18-week program sponsored and taught by the Joplin Police Department.

According to Mounts, it's a "wonderful program" that deals with self-awareness, decision making, education, and methods to use when seeking help.



# When enforcement becomes education

BY DR. GWEN MURDOCK  
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF PSYCHOLOGY

The best reason to NOT legalize drugs is America's experience with alcohol after Prohibition. Alcohol use increased.

The best reason to legalize drugs is to divert the money spent on law enforcement into drug treatment and drug education programs. In 1987, federal expenditures for all aspects of drug enforcement, from drug eradication in foreign countries to imprisonment of drug users and dealers in the U.S., amounted to \$10 billion dollars.

Drug enforcement restricts the general availability and accessibility of illicit drugs, especially where illicit markets are small and isolated (presumably in Joplin), and increases the price. The price of producing illegal drugs is similar to the price of producing tobacco, nicotine, and caffeine. Drug dealers profit from criminalization of drugs. If we taxed those profits (\$95 billion) at 28 percent, our federal tax revenue would increase by \$27 billion annually. Many education programs and drug treatment facilities could be fi-



## PRO

nanced with \$27 billion.

A second reason to legalize drugs is that we will probably never completely eradicate drug use. Nearly every society, over time and across cultures, has used psychotropic drugs socially as part of a religious ritual, as part of a celebration, or as part of an escape valve. Psychotropic drugs (those that cross the blood-brain barrier) affect how we feel, because they alter the chemical messages (neurotransmitters) between nerve cells. These altered messages, feelings of euphoria, energy, or relaxation, are extremely reinforcing. The psychotropic effects of currently legal drugs, nicotine, alcohol, and caffeine, are not appreciably different from currently illegal drugs, marijuana, cocaine, and heroin. (Other drugs like LSD, PCP, and amphetamines are also psychotropic. Typically, their use is more faddish, unlike the classic drugs that have been abused for centuries, and they are produced more cheaply and closer to their market. We should legalize and tax them as well.)

A third reason to legalize drugs is that some are already legal (nicotine, alcohol, and caffeine). To suggest that nicotine addiction is somehow "better" than heroin addiction is hypocritical. Both drugs mimic neurotransmitters in the nervous system. The National

Institute on Drug Abuse reported the following drug-caused deaths in 27 U.S. cities in 1988: cocaine, 3,308; heroin and morphine, 2,480; marijuana, 5; nicotine, 390,000; and alcohol, 100,000. Of course, many more people use nicotine and alcohol than cocaine and heroin. Many more use legal psychotropic drugs while tending their children, driving cars, and working. Many alcohol users justify their drinking by saying they are enjoying its "taste." If alcohol truly tasted good, it would taste good the first time you tried it. No one could concoct flavored mixers to mask its taste.

A fourth reason to legalize all drugs is to control their quality and concentration. Mortality associated with heroin is often due to addicts getting a more concentrated dose than anticipated. Other long-term health effects of heroin use are a direct result of criminalization: sharing needles, using dirty needles, etc. With legalization, heroin addicts could become at least as socially "functional" as alcoholics rather than killing themselves, they would "only" destroy their families.

My final reason for legalizing drugs is to make drug dealers just like brewers, distillers, and tobacco kings. Compared to the organized crime syndicates who sold alcohol during Prohibition, today's drug dealers are adolescents more likely to engage in risky behavior (high-speed chases and gang warfare) and immunized against hope and fear by poverty and deprivation. By increasing law enforce-

ment against drug dealers, we now have more ruthless drug dealers, with little to lose and only outrageous fortunes to gain.

Even though I am in favor of legalizing drugs, to avoid the problems of increased use that occurred after Prohibition we must: First, complete research on how to identify who is genetically vulnerable to addiction. One half to one third of drug users have a genetic susceptibility to addiction for their abused drug. Among alcoholics, 77 percent have a specific gene that is involved in the structure of nerve cells that makes alcohol use even more reinforcing than what other people experience.

Second, we should institute a major medication development program to protect those with genetic vulnerability, particularly during late adolescence and early adulthood.

Third, systematically identify and help people who become involved in drug abuse as a way of medicating mental illness symptoms. Fourth, expand and improve treatment programs. The most promising drug treatments have identified the patterns of brain waves that an addict experiences while craving their drug. The addict is exposed to situations that elicit this craving (watching a videotape of someone else using the drug, looking at drug paraphernalia, etc.) until the brain wave pattern ceases. This inoculates them from sudden, unexpected cravings that lead to recidivism.

# Legalization not '21st century solution'

BY DR. PHILIP R. WHITTLE  
DIRECTOR, MSSC REGIONAL CRIME LAB

The extensive use of opium-based pain killers (laudanum, blackdrop, codeine, morphine, etc.) during the late 19th century, especially during the Crimean War (1856), the Civil War (1861), and the Franco-Prussian War (1870), resulted in a serious addiction problem for returning veterans world-wide. The introduction of the synthetic opium derivative, heroin, in 1898 as a more powerful (but also more addictive) pain reliever, complicated the problem. International conventions were held in Shanghai (1906), in Hague (1912), and in Geneva (1925) to address the addictive opiates.

The U.S. Congress passed the Pure Food and Drug Act in 1906 and the Harrison Narcotic Act in 1914; this legislation represents the first attempts at federal control of the synthesis and distribution of narcotics. These regulations were significantly amended in 1922, 1925, and 1946 (synthetic narcotics were included in the latter legislation). The list of synthetic pharmaceuticals and illicit drugs subject to abuse continued to grow during the 20th century. The Federal Narcotics and Manufacturing Act of 1960 subsequently led to the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (BNDD) in 1968 and ultimately to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) in 1973. The national and international role of the DEA in curbing drug trafficking in this country has been supplemented by the appropriate state regulatory agencies.

The Controlled Substances Act of 1970



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categorized the vast potpourri of controlled drugs into five schedules:

■ Schedule I: Drugs with high potential for abuse and no legitimate medical uses (heroin, LSD, marijuana, etc.)

■ Schedule II: Drugs with high potential for abuse, have currently acceptable medical use, but may lead to severe physical or psychological disorders (cocaine, etc.)

■ Schedule III: Drugs with potential for abuse, have currently accepted medical use, and may lead to moderate physical dependence or high psychological dependence (amphetamine, methamphetamine, etc.)

■ Schedule IV: Drugs with low potential for abuse, have currently accepted medical use, and may lead to limited physical or psychological dependence (phenobarbital, benzodiazepines, etc.)

■ Schedule V: Drugs with low potential for abuse, have currently accepted medical use, but have limited physical or psychological dependence (combination pain killers, etc.)

Other pharmaceuticals with limited potential for abuse are controlled as prescription drugs and may be administered at the discretion of a physician.

The correlation between drug abuse and other criminal activity has been well documented during the past few years by several sources, most notably through the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program sponsored by the National Institution of Justice. Approximately 60-90 percent of the arrestees (all crimes) in 19 major U.S. cities during a study during the first quarter of 1990 tested positive for one or more drugs. A fraction of these arrests were for drug-related offenses, but no criminal activities are immune to the effects of drugs. Studies have shown that the criminality rate

of those using heroin daily was about seven times that of those not using the drug. Legalization of currently scheduled drugs would make the drugs more accessible (especially to younger people) and would further complicate the problem.

The legalization of ethanol in 1933, following 15 years of prohibition, made this drug more available to the populace. The involvement of ethanol in approximately 50 percent of fatal automobile accidents in the U.S. is an example that speaks to the tremendous cost of ethanol to our society, both in terms of loss of human life as well as property damage. In 1989, 22,415 Americans were killed by drunk drivers, in addition to the approximately 500,000 injuries which resulted. Increased enforcement of the Driving Under the Influence (DUI) laws have resulted in decreases in the annual number of alcohol-related deaths during the past several years. The international trend is to reduce the legal level of intoxication from 0.10-0.15 percent (grams per 100 cc of ethanol in blood) down to 0.07 or 0.08 percent to further reduce the tremendous costs of driving under the influence of ethanol.

In contrast to the estimated 10 percent of alcohol users who become addicted to the drug, 80-90 percent of those who use cocaine become addicted to this powerful human-altering drug. Legalization of cocaine and similar drugs would imply governmental endorsement of the drug. This is in direct contrast to the attempts to "control" use of these dangerous drugs. There are no rapid screening methods (such as the Breathalyzer for alcohol) for most of the abused drugs; this makes their control even more difficult.

Decriminalization of the use of marijuana (cannabis) has been debated for several years; many argue for "freedom of choice" toward use of this drug. Extensive studies by the Addiction Research Center/World Health Organization (and others) have clearly documented

that the use of cannabis results in impaired psychomotor performance. Physical dependence develops rapidly with repeated, frequent, high-dose use of marijuana. Other effects of cannabis are less well-defined in humans, but considerable evidence exists for cannabis-induced psychoses, chronic cardiovascular changes, mutagenic and carcinogenic effects, and altered brain function.

Proponents of legalization of drugs such as cocaine and cannabis argue that a "legitimate" supply of the drugs will eliminate the role of organized crime in drug distribution and, hence, will reduce drug-related crime. These arguments usually ignore the pharmacological dangers of the drugs. Cocaine has become an extremely attractive drug to the casual user, but the damage wrought by heavy cocaine use is well documented. If the drug becomes more plentiful, and is less expensive, the rate of addiction will increase dramatically, especially among the younger "users." Ten-year-old cocaine addicts are common in Bolivia; the average age of the cocaine addict in this country will decrease.

Postscript: Most drugs, including cocaine, are passed across the placenta of a drug-abusing future mother to her fetus. We have undoubtedly observed the dilemma of "cocaine babies" portrayed on television and in the other public news media. We prefer to regard this as a ghetto problem, but this is not a problem limited to the large cities of our nation; several cocaine babies are born each year in the four-state area as well. Increased availability of the drug will compound the problem. We have obligations to both our present and future generations. We must do our utmost to try to curb the drug problem; legalization of addictive drugs is not the 21st century solution to this problem.



# Highway Patrol stemming tide of drug traffic

## Drug-sniffing dogs help make difference

BY T.R. HANRAHAN  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Despite additional training and increasing use of drug-sniffing dogs, recent Missouri Highway Patrol estimates say authorities stop only 10 percent of illegal drugs traveling through southwest Missouri.

"We're just hitting the tip of the iceberg," said Sgt. Larry Cooper of the Missouri Highway Patrol. "More and more people are transporting controlled substances, and we have to get better at detecting them."

One way the troopers are working to identify those carrying drugs is by improved interdiction training.

"We are keying on questions and the answers we receive," Cooper said. "We used to just stop people and write speeding tickets, but now that

we know the extent of the problem we are doing more."

Another weapon the authorities have employed is the use of dogs trained to detect drugs.

"The dogs have made a difference," Cooper said. "Several counties in the area have them, and the dogs can cross county lines. We've uncovered a lot of drugs with their help."

In one case, Cooper said the dogs helped to seize \$103,000 in cash and 100 pounds of marijuana.

"Our officer had stopped a car for speeding, and the man seemed suspicious," he said. "The man refused to be searched, and the officer called in one of the dogs. The dog smelled the drugs, and that gave us reasonable grounds to search his vehicle."

According to Cooper, the searches must be thorough because drugs often are hidden well.

"They take the panels out of the doors and store them inside," he said. "Some people build fake gas tanks into trucks and fill them with drugs instead of fuel."

Cooper said since Jan. 1 the Missouri Highway Patrol has made 65 drug-related arrests between the Oklahoma state line and Springfield. All but one occurred on Interstate 44, with the other taking place on Missouri Highway 65.

In the busts, the officers seized nearly \$150,000 in cash, more than 3,600 pounds of marijuana, and 70 pounds of cocaine.

The Highway Patrol assessed street value of the marijuana at more than \$6 million, but could not place a dollar amount on the cocaine.

"The price of cocaine on the street depends on the quality of the product," Cooper said. "We are not sure how high a grade of drug this is."

According to Cooper, the number of people involved in drug traffick-

ing is not the only problem officers face.

"It used to be the drug traffickers fit a certain profile," he said. "Now, there is no specific way to tell them from the other motorists. We have apprehended people in their 70s bringing the stuff inside their mobile homes."

"Many people on vacation to Texas or Mexico, for instance, are approached by the dealers and offered large amounts of money to deliver them. The impact of money and greed is big."

He said the large dollar amounts involved and the inability to distinguish the guilty from the innocent have some patrolmen concerned.

"A great many of these people are armed," he said. "The money involved is so great that these dealers will do anything to protect their investment. We keep doing all we can, but we are fearful. You can't help but think it is only a matter of time

before something happens."

Despite the problems involved in stopping illegal drug trafficking, Cooper says the morale of officers combating the problem is relatively high.

"The officers get a great deal of satisfaction in keeping a lot of money and drugs off the streets," he said. "I think we are doing better than people think. By the time a person carrying drugs crosses the state, he has been seen by a lot of officers."

Cooper also stressed that the number of persons transporting drugs through Missouri is difficult to determine.

"When it rains, how do you know how many raindrops fell in a given area?" he asked. "I think it (drug traffic through Missouri) is declining, though. They're starting to find alternate routes around Missouri. They're starting to avoid us."



## Narcotics Anonymous

### AM I AN ADDICT?

Do you think you might have a drug problem?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Have you ever used drugs because of emotional pain or stress?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Do you ever use alone?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Has your job or school performance ever suffered from the effects of your drug use?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Do you put the purchase of drugs ahead of your financial responsibilities?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Have you ever felt defensive, guilty, or ashamed about your using?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Have you ever tried to stop or control your using?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Have you had irrational or indefinable fears?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Do you think a lot about drugs?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Do you continue to use despite negative consequences?

Yes ☐ No ☐

### What is the NARCOTICS ANONYMOUS PROGRAM?

N.A. is a non-profit fellowship or society of men and women for whom drugs had become a major problem. We are recovering addicts who meet regularly to help each other to stay clean. This is a program of complete abstinence from all drugs. There is only "One" requirement for membership, the desire to stop using. There are no musts in N.A., but we suggest that you keep an open mind and give yourself a break. Our program is a set of principles, written so simply, that we can follow them in our daily lives. The most important thing about them is that...

**"THEY WORK"**

**—24-Hour Help Line—  
(417) 781-2210  
1-800-955-3454**

"Am I an addict?" This is a question only you can answer. We found that we all answered different numbers of these questions "yes." The actual number of "yes" responses wasn't as important as how we felt inside and how addiction had affected our lives. Some of these questions don't even mention drugs. That is because addiction is an insidious disease that affects all areas of our lives—even those areas which seem at first to have little to do with drugs. The different drugs we used were not as important as why we used them and what they did to us.

If you are an addict, you must first admit that you have a problem with drugs before any progress can be made toward recovery. These questions, when honestly approached, may help to show us how using drugs has made your life unmanageable. Addiction is a disease which, without recovery, ends in jails, institutions and death. Many of us came to Narcotics Anonymous because drugs had stopped doing what we needed them to do. Addiction takes our pride, self-esteem, family, loved ones, and even our desire to live. If you have not reached this point in your addiction, you don't have to. We have found that our own private hell was within us. If you want help, you can find it in the Fellowship of Narcotics Anonymous.